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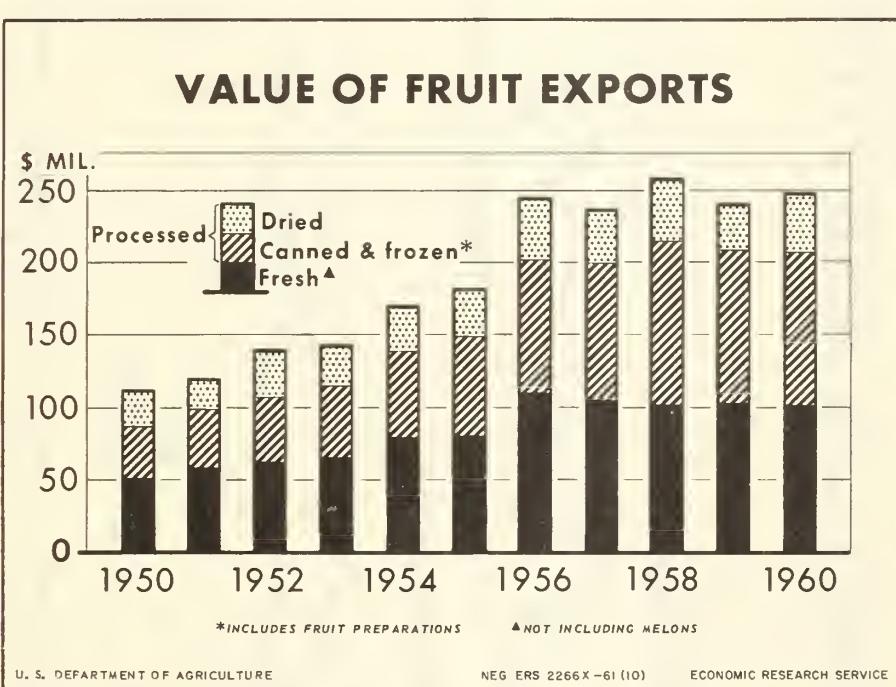
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TFS-141

# The FRUIT SITUATION

The total value of United States exports of fruit more than doubled during the last decade. Most of the increase occurred in fresh fruit and in canned and frozen products. Leading destinations were Canada and Western Europe.

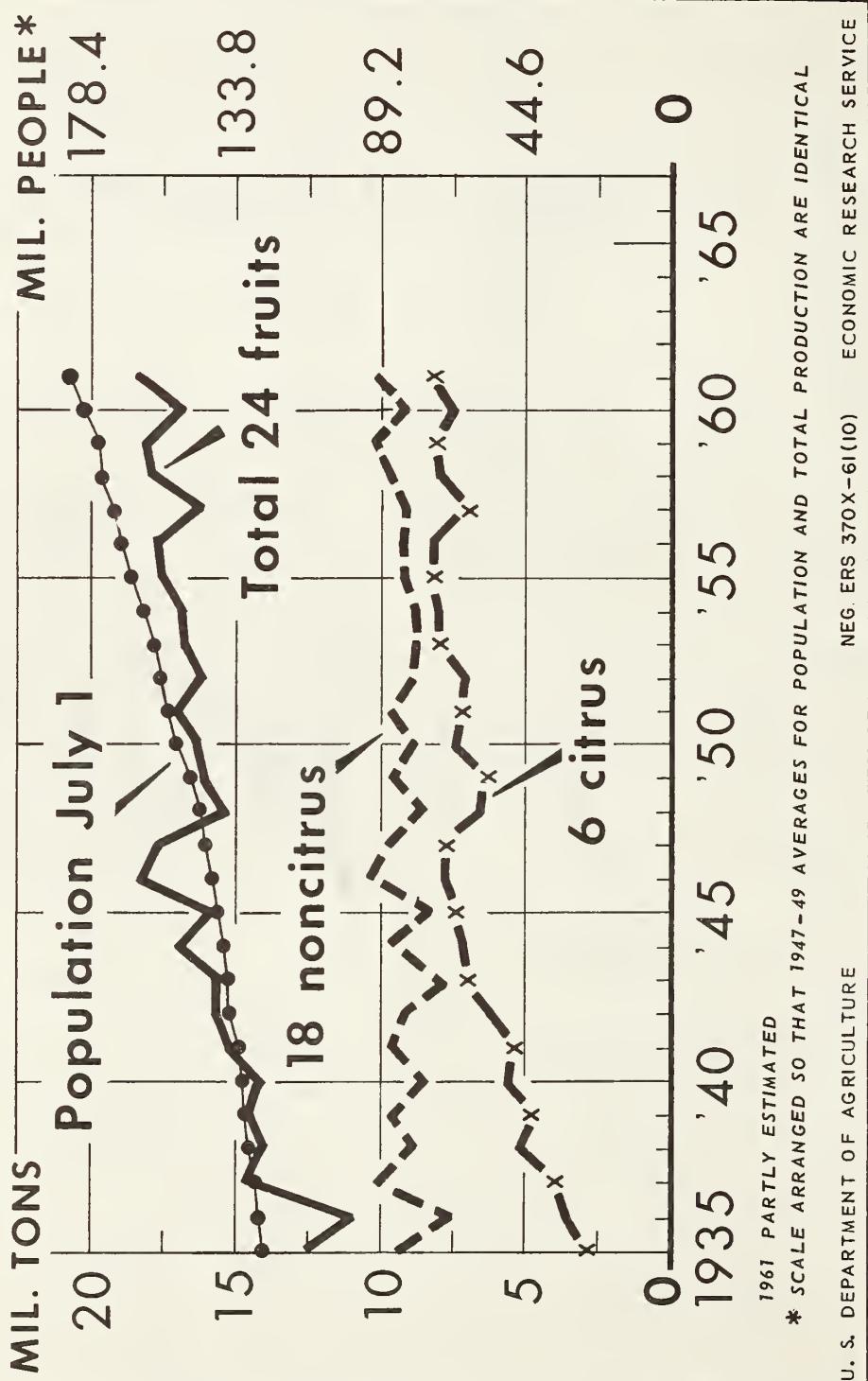


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Outlook for Fruit in 1962

U. S. Foreign Trade in Fruit

# FRUIT PRODUCTION AND POPULATION



From 1935 to 1947, total production of fruit increased at a faster rate than population, mainly because of increases in citrus. Thereafter, as output of citrus slowed down, total production of fruit increased at a slower rate than population. Production of noncitrus fruit continuously lagged behind population.

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T H E   F R U I T   S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 19, 1961

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SUMMARY

The combined 1962 crop of all deciduous fruits may not be as heavy as the large 1961 crop, but citrus production is expected to continue large. The tree nut crop probably will be below the record output this year. The above prospects rest upon average weather and growing conditions, the main factors in year-to-year changes in production. Consumer demand for fruit, supported by rising incomes, is expected to be strong again in 1962.

From early fall through the first half of 1962, supplies of both fresh deciduous and citrus fruits are expected to continue larger than in the same part of 1960-61. Supplies of canned, frozen, and dried deciduous fruits are each likely to be somewhat larger than in 1960-61. Carryover stocks of most frozen citrus concentrates and some canned citrus juices are larger this fall than last. Heavy new packs are probable. Consumer demand for fresh and processed fruit is at a high level, and a continuous large flow of fruit into consumption channels seems assured.

Export prospects for fresh and processed fruits in the 1961-62 season vary. For fresh apples and pears, the outlook is for increased exports, particularly to western Europe, where the 1961 crops, especially of apples, are smaller than last year's crops. For fresh citrus, the total volume of exports may not be greatly different from 1960-61 because of large supplies in other

countries that also serve western European markets. Exports of canned and frozen citrus juices may increase moderately and there may be some increase in exports of canned deciduous fruits. Although exports take only a small percentage of U.S. fruit production, they provide an important alternative outlet.

The 1961 crop of deciduous fruits, most of which already has been harvested, is expected to be 9 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 10 percent larger than average. Production of all fruit crops included in this group, except apricots and cranberries, is larger this year than last, and production of all, except apricots, pears, and prunes, is above average. The large total production in 1961 is the result mainly of generally favorable growing and harvesting conditions, especially the weather, plus the effect of substantial new plantings of some fruits coming into bearing.

Although total production of deciduous fruits has not changed greatly in level over the last two decades, it has tended to rise since the mid-1950's. Rising trends are indicated for apples, peaches, nectarines, sour cherries, and cranberries. Grape production also may be starting upward. Over the next few years, total production of deciduous fruits probably will continue to trend slowly upward. Year-to-year changes are closely related to the weather, which was generally favorable for the 1961 crops. Assuming average weather for the 1962 crops, total production next year may be somewhat smaller than this year.

Prospective production of the major citrus fruits is larger in 1961-62 than in 1960-61. Excluding California Valencias, for which the first estimates will be released in December, a 1961-62 orange crop 12 percent larger than last year is in prospect. The early, mid-season, and Navel crop is up 3 percent. The grapefruit crop, excluding the usual small California summer crop, is up 8 percent. Prospects are more favorable for lemons than a year ago. Only Florida tangerine production is expected to be smaller than in 1960-61. Harvest and market movement of the new crops in Florida are reaching volume several weeks earlier than last fall. Season-opening prices have been lower, and market prospects for this fall and winter do not appear as favorable as a year ago.

Total production of citrus fruits has trended slowly upward during the past decade, despite severe weather damage to trees and fruit in some years. Relatively heavy plantings of orange trees in Florida and Texas, moderate plantings of grapefruit trees in Florida and heavy plantings in Texas, and heavy plantings of lemon trees in Arizona constitute potentials for increasing production of these fruits with favorable weather. Even if the weather is no better than average, some further increases can be expected over the next few years.

The 1961-62 pack of canned fruits, not yet completed, may set a new record, moderately larger than the 1960-61 pack. The pack of fruit cocktail is record large and the total pack of peaches also may reach a new high. With a record pack of frozen red tart cherries and a large pack of frozen strawberries, total output of frozen fruit is expected to be up in 1961. Raisin production is up considerably this year, and, largely for this reason, output of dried fruits should be up moderately this year.

Total production of the four edible tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts), which has been trending upward over the last decade, increased sharply in 1961 to a new record about 18 percent above last year's large tonnage. Each of the crops is larger than last year and above average. Price prospects for the new crops do not appear to be as favorable as last year.

## ORANGES

### Production Up in 1961-62

Production of early, mid-season, and Navel oranges in 1961-62 will be about 64.8 million boxes, 3 percent larger than in 1960-61 and 1 percent above the 1950-59 average, according to the first estimate of the crop released in the October Crop Report. Prospective increases in Florida, Arizona, and Louisiana more than offset decreases in California and Texas.

In Florida, the 1961-62 crop of early and mid-season oranges is expected to be 54 million boxes, 6 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop and 13 percent above average. The new crop includes 5 million boxes of Temple oranges, up 1 million from last year. In California, second in production, the expected crop of 8 million boxes is 11 percent below the light crop last year and 44 percent below average. Hot, dry weather was unfavorable for the new crop. Prospective production in Texas was cut back somewhat by Hurricane Carla in September, and the crop of 1.9 million boxes is down 5 percent from last year but 66 percent above average.

Prospective production of Valencia oranges in Florida in 1961-62 is 45 million boxes, 26 percent above 1960-61. This makes a total of 99 million boxes of all oranges in this State this year, a new high if realized. The prospective Valencia crops in Texas and Arizona, though small in comparison with the Florida crop, are moderately larger than the respective 1960-61 crops. The California Valencia crop will not be estimated until December. The October 1 condition of the new crop was not as good as a year ago. Last year the crop was 16 million boxes. Although harvest of Florida Valencias usually starts in February, that of the California crop usually starts a month or two later.

Over the next few years, total production of oranges should trend upward, mainly because of substantial plantings in Florida and Texas during the last decade. As usual, changes in production from year to year will be conditioned greatly by changes in weather and other growing conditions.

### Market and Price Prospects for the 1961-62 Crop

Light picking of the new crop this year started in late September, somewhat earlier than last year, when warm weather retarded maturity and Hurricane Donna reduced the early-season volume of fruit. Movement is expected to reach heavy volume earlier this fall than last. Not only will it be possible this fall to move a larger volume of fruit to fresh markets, but also it should be possible to start processing, especially the making of frozen concentrates, somewhat earlier.

Prices for early-season sales of Florida oranges on the principal auctions averaged somewhat lower than comparable prices in 1960-61. Important factors for marketing oranges this fall and winter are the larger supplies than in this period in 1960-61, because of the expected larger crop, and increased carryover stocks of processed items. Among other factors in the outlook, movement of a larger volume this fall than last should prevent excessive pressure on the market during winter. In the domestic market, where most of the crop is used each year, consumer incomes generally are on the rise and population is up from a year ago, factors tending to strengthen the demand for citrus as for other foods and goods. Supplies of other fresh and processed fruits are expected to be somewhat larger in 1961-62 than in 1960-61. Costs of some of the fruit going into the new packs were larger than in 1960-61. Prospects for exports are not greatly different from a year ago.

Two-thirds of 1960-61 U.S.  
Orange Crop Was Processed

About 67 percent of the 1960-61 U.S. orange crop was processed, compared with 64 percent of the larger 1959-60 crop. The volume processed in 1960-61 was down about 3 percent from a year earlier, but fresh use was down considerably more. In the two leading orange States, the percentage of 1960-61 production that was processed was 80 percent in Florida but only 22 percent in California. Of the Florida volume processed in 1960-61, about four-fifths was for frozen concentrate. This was nearly two-thirds of the entire Florida crop. In 1960-61 in Florida, the major part of all classes of oranges--early, mid-season, Temple, and Valencias--were processed. In contrast, in California, the major part of all classes--Navel and miscellaneous, and Valencias--were used fresh. Most of the California oranges that were processed were Valencias. In Texas and Arizona, the major part of production was used fresh; in Louisiana, all of the crop was used fresh.

Decreased Exports of Fresh Oranges  
and Most Processed Items in 1960-61

Conditions for the export of oranges in 1960-61 were less favorable than in 1959-60. In the United States, production was down, prices were up, and early-season supplies of fresh oranges suitable for export were light. In foreign countries producing for export and competing in western European markets, supplies were relatively large. Hence, exports of fresh oranges and various processed items were moderately to considerably smaller from November 1960 to August 1961, than in the same part of the 1959-60 season. Exports of fresh oranges and tangerines (mostly oranges) were the equivalent of about 4.5 million boxes, down 17 percent. Beginning in June, when California Valencias were available in volume, exports were above a year earlier. Export of important processed items were as follows: Frozen concentrated orange juice, 3.5 million gallons, down 13 percent; canned single-strength orange juice, 5.9 million gallons, down 30 percent; and canned concentrated orange juice, 0.8 million gallons, up 46 percent.

During November 1960-August 1961, imports of fresh oranges were about 340,000 boxes, up 59 percent. In the 1960-61 season, arrivals were the largest during November, December, and March.

### Tangerines and Tangelos

Prospective production of Florida tangerines in 1961-62 is 3.8 million boxes, 22 percent under 1960-61 and 12 percent below the 1950-59 average. Harvest is expected to start in late October and reach heavy volume somewhat earlier this fall than last. About two-thirds of the 1960-61 crop was used fresh. Both the volume used fresh and that processed were substantially larger than in 1959-60 from the much smaller crop that year.

The 1961-62 crop of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) is expected to be about 800,000 boxes, 60 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop. Production of this fruit has become of increasing commercial importance during the past decade, and further increases in output can be expected. Most of the tangelos are used fresh. The season for tangelos usually starts in late October, the same as for tangerines, and ends the following March. Grower prices for the 1960-61 crop averaged considerably higher than prices for Florida oranges and tangerines.

### GRAPEFRUIT

#### Increased Production in 1961-62

Production of grapefruit in 1961-62, excluding the California summer crop, was estimated as of October 1 at 45.2 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the 41.9 million boxes in 1960-61 and 9 percent above the 1950-59 average. Production exclusive of California summer grapefruit was about 97 percent of the entire 1960-61 crop. The crops in 1961-62 are larger than in 1960-61 in all States except Texas, where prospective production was cut by Hurricane Carla in September.

The 1961-62 crop of Florida grapefruit is expected to be 35 million boxes, 11 percent larger than the reduced 1960-61 crop but approximately average in size. The new crop consists of 7.7 million boxes of pink seedless grapefruit, 5 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop; 14.3 million boxes of white seedless, up 20 percent; and 13 million boxes of other varieties, up 5 percent.

In Texas, second in production, the prospective crop of 6.5 million boxes is 4 percent below 1960-61 but more than twice average. Production in 1961-62 is somewhat smaller than it would have been had not Hurricane Carla blown fruit from trees and bruised and damaged other fruit that dropped in following weeks. There was no significant loss of trees. In Arizona, the prospective crop of 2.4 million boxes is 6 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop. California Desert Valley production of 1.3 million boxes is up 5 percent.

Further increases in production can be expected over the next few years, especially in Texas and Florida, as more new trees start to bear and older trees gain in bearing capacity.

#### Market and Price Factors

Light picking of the new grapefruit crop in Florida started the second week of September, about two weeks sooner than the start last year. Market movement increased rapidly late that month, and, in early October, weekly shipments were running much above the same time in 1960. Volume movement a year ago was retarded both through loss of fruit caused by Hurricane Donna and slow maturity due to warm weather. This year in Texas, early-season movement probably will be retarded because of some loss of fruit caused by Hurricane Carla.

Although the 1961-62 grapefruit crop is moderately larger than the 1960-61 crop, more of the crop will be marketed early in the season than in 1960-61. Consumer demand is expected to be at least as strong as last season, and export demand may not be greatly different from that in 1960-61. However, processor demand for the new crop remains somewhat uncertain, partly because of increased carryover stocks of various canned and frozen products. For the season as a whole, favorable factors should come fairly close to out-weighing unfavorable factors.

Prices for early-season sales of Florida grapefruit on the principal auctions averaged moderately lower than comparable prices a year ago. Prices normally decline with increasing shipments, then level off as shipments hold fairly steady. With volume movement occurring earlier this fall than last, price adjustment also can be expected to take place sooner than a year ago. For the main run of the 1961-62 season, the market probably will hold close to that of the 1960-61 season.

#### Increased Volume Used Fresh and Processed in 1960-61

The processing outlet took about 43 percent of the 1960-61 U. S. grapefruit crop, compared with 42 percent of the 1959-60 crop. Accordingly, fresh outlets took the major part of each crop. Both use by processors and fresh use were up in 1960-61. Most of the grapefruit that are processed are grown in Florida, where this use took half of the crop in 1960-61. In that year, the volume processed was up moderately, while the volume used fresh was down a little. Of the Florida grapefruit processed in 1960-61, about 69 percent were canned as juice and sections, and 23 percent as frozen concentrates. In States other than Florida, most of the production in 1960-61 was used fresh.

#### Exports of Most Items Up in 1960-61

For exports of U. S. grapefruit in 1960-61, conditions in the United States were somewhat more favorable than for oranges. Grapefruit production was up moderately and prices were down somewhat, factors conducive to increased exports.

During November 1960-August 1961, exports of fresh grapefruit were the equivalent of approximately 2.4 million boxes, 36 percent above comparable exports in 1959-60. Exports of various processed items also were up, as follows: Canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 5.3 million gallons, up 28 percent; and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, 170,000 gallons, up 46 percent. But exports of canned grapefruit sections, 275,000 cases (24-2's), were down 15 percent. Imports of fresh grapefruit during November 1960-August 1961, were negligible.

#### LEMONS AND LIMES

##### Arizona Lemon Production Up Sharply in 1961-62

Production of lemons in Arizona in 1961-62 was estimated as of October 1 at 1,400,000 boxes, more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the 540,000 boxes in 1960-61. Production was 1,130,000 boxes in 1959-60 and 340,000 boxes in 1958-59, the first year for which official estimates are available. With much planting of lemon trees in Arizona in recent years, the lemon industry of this State is set for further expansion. Production can be expected to increase over the next few years as more young trees start to bear and as older trees enlarge in bearing surface.

Harvest of the 1961-62 Arizona crop started in early September, and shipments to fresh markets since then have been increasing. Shipments from this State reach heavy volume earlier in the fall than do those from California. Moreover, the bulk of the movement is over by mid-winter, whereas, in California heavy movement continues into the following fall. Of the 1960-61 crop, about 73 percent was shipped to fresh markets and most of the rest was processed.

##### Prospects for New Lemon Crop in California More Favorable Than a Year Ago

The condition of the new lemon crop in California on October 1 was much better than a year earlier. The weather has been favorable for the development of lemon bloom and set of fruit in this State this year in contrast to generally unfavorable conditions last year. Harvest of the new crop started in September, with light picking in the Desert Valleys. But harvest is not expected to get well under way until November. Most of the crop always is harvested and marketed after January 1. During the winter, the volume harvested exceeds that marketed and the excess is stored for use later in the year. The first official forecast of the 1961-62 California lemon crop will be released in the November Crop Report.

In California as in Arizona, there have been substantial plantings of new lemon trees in recent years. But in California these new trees have about offset reductions in older trees. So production over the next few years may not be greatly different from the increased level of the last few years.

In 1960-61, production of California lemons was about 13.6 million boxes, 20 percent smaller than the large 1959-60 crop of 17.1 million boxes. Light fresh market shipments of the 1960-61 crop were continuing in early October. Shipping-point prices were somewhat lower than a year earlier. But the season-average price received by growers for the entire 1960-61 crop is expected to average considerably higher than the price for the larger 1959-60 crop.

Utilization of the 1960-61 California lemon crop of 13.6 million boxes is estimated as follows: Fresh use, 70 percent; processed, 30 percent. The volume used fresh was moderately larger than comparable use of the larger 1959-60 crop. But the volume processed was but half that of the 1959-60 crop.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1960-August 1961, were the equivalent of about 2.13 million boxes, nearly as large as in the same period of 1959-60. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during November 1960 - August 1961, were about 157,000 gallons (single-strength equivalent), 8 percent smaller than in the same months of 1959-60.

#### 1961-62 Crop of Florida Limes

Production of limes in Florida in 1961-62 is expected to be about 330,000 boxes, 6 percent larger than in 1960-61 and about the same volume as the 1950-59 average. Because of damage to wood and loss of trees caused by the freezes of 1957-58 and Hurricane Donna in September 1960, production of limes continues below the 400,000-box crops of 1955-56 and 1956-57.

Fresh market shipments of limes were seasonally heavy during summer. Prices received by growers averaged moderately higher during July and September, but a little lower during August, than prices in the same months of 1960.

Most of the lime crop each year is used fresh and the rest processed. In both the 1959-60 and 1960-61 seasons, fresh use took about two-thirds of production.

During November 1960 - August 1961 imports of fresh limes were the equivalent of about 66,000 boxes, 14 percent larger than in the same period of 1959-60. Imports of unconcentrated lime juice were about 460,000 gallons, up 25 percent, and imports of concentrated lime juice were about 48,000 gallons (single-strength equivalent), down 26 percent.

#### APPLES

##### Larger Apple Crops This Year Than Last in All Regions of U. S.

The 1961 commercial apple crop was estimated as of October 1 at 125.2 million bushels, 15 percent above the 1960 crop and 12 percent larger than the 1950-59 average. By regions, production this year also is larger than last year. The largest increase, 22 percent, is in the Eastern States. Production is up 12 percent in the Central States and 6 percent in the Western

States. Among the heavy-producing States, the crop is smaller than last year only in Washington, where the reduction is slight.

A long downward trend in apple production apparently was halted in the 1950's. As more and more young trees began to bear in the late 1950's, production increased somewhat and further gains appear probable.

Harvest and marketing of 1961-crop apples were delayed in some areas last month to await desired coloring, which was retarded by hot weather in late August and the first half of September. By mid-October, harvest of winter apples was in full swing in all areas. Although some of these apples are marketed soon after picking, most of them are stored and marketed in later months.

#### Market and Price Factors

Demand for apples for fresh market shipment and export is expected to be strong this fall and during the first half of 1962. Consumer demand for both fresh and canned apples should be at least equal to that of 1960-61, and export demand should be better in view of lighter apple crops in Europe. Under these conditions, apples should move well into the fresh outlets.

Prices received by growers for apples in September averaged a little lower, on a national-average basis, than the relatively high prices in this month last year. In early October, prices at various shipping points generally were below the levels of a year earlier. Prices generally are the lowest of the year in the fall, when heavy harvest-time supplies are available in many locations. After disposal of these supplies, marketings are made from storage and prices tend to rise again. In the major apple processing areas of the eastern and central States, grower prices for apples for processing are reported somewhat lower this fall than last.

#### 1961-62 Packs of Canned Apples and Applesauce May Exceed 1960-61 Packs

The new season for processing apples has opened in July in the past decade with the canning of applesauce from California Gravensteins. But most of the canned pack is made from fall and winter varieties in the eastern States, beginning in September and ending the following spring. The excellent movement of canned apples and applesauce from canners to the trade in 1960-61 and the heavier apple crop this year are factors pointing to a probable increase in output of canned items this pack year.

In 1960-61, the pack of canned applesauce was the equivalent of 11.8 million cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans, a new record 3 percent above 1959-60. Including carryover stocks, total supplies of canners in 1960-61 were up 4 percent. But with movement not quite up to the heavy disposal in 1959-60, canners' stocks on September 1, 1961, were about 1.9 million cases, 0.5 million more than a year earlier.

The 1960-61 pack of canned apples was about 3.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 18 percent smaller than the 1959-60 pack. As a result, supplies in canners' hands for 1960-61 were down about 15 percent and movement during the season also was down. Stocks held by canners on September 1, 1961, were about 0.6 million cases, 12 percent below a year earlier.

This year, as in recent years, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has purchased canned applesauce and canned apples for use in the National School Lunch Program. They are reported with similar purchases of other canned fruits in the section entitled "Canned Fruit and Fruit Juices."

Output of canned (including glass packed) apple juice has about doubled in the last decade. In 1960-61 it was the equivalent of approximately 6.2 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans, down 5 percent from 1959-60, when the apple crop was larger.

The pack of frozen apples in 1960-61 was about 70 million pounds, 3 percent lighter than in 1959-60. Cold-storage stocks on October 1, 1961, were about 21 million pounds, 28 percent above a year earlier.

Use of apples for drying, as for freezing, usually takes only a small percentage of the crop. In 1960-61, the pack of dried apples was about 17 million pounds, down 25 percent from 1959-60.

#### Increased Exports of Apples in Prospect for 1961-62

Most of the exports of fresh apples in recent years have gone to Canada and western Europe. The 1961 apple crop in Canada is not greatly different from the 1960 crop. But production in western Europe is indicated to be substantially below the heavy 1960 crop. This condition favors increased exports from the larger U.S. crop to Europe in the 1961-62 season. At the same time, about the usual exports are expected to go to Canada. Although total exports probably will be up noticeably in 1961-62, they are not likely to be up to the unusually heavy volume in 1957-58, when the European crop was extremely small.

Exports during 1960-61 were the equivalent of about 2.7 million bushels, 2.5 percent of the below-average 1960 crop. Imports, mostly from Canada, were about 1 million bushels.

#### Production of Apples in Canada About the Same in 1961 as in 1960

Total production of apples in Canada is expected to be approximately 14.9 million bushels, about the same as in 1960. A large increase in Ontario and a moderate one in Nova Scotia about offset decreases in British Columbia and Quebec. Production in New Brunswick is expected to be the same as in 1960. British Columbia and Nova Scotia, the two provinces from which substantial exports usually are made, have a combined production of about 7.2 million bushels this year, 6 percent below last year.

PEARSPear Crop Again Light

Total production of pears in 1961 was estimated as of October 1, at 26.8 million bushels, 5 percent above 1960 but 14 percent below the 1950-59 average. Crops were larger this year than last in nearly all commercial pear States. The principal exception was California, where Bartlett production was down moderately.

California, Oregon, and Washington for years have grown most of the U.S. pear crop--88 percent in 1960. Production in these States this year totaled 23.8 million bushels, 5 percent above 1960 but 7 percent below average. Increases of 37 percent in Washington and 9 percent in Oregon more than offset a decrease of 2 percent in California. The crop of 450,000 tons of Bartletts in these States was 6 percent above 1960, and the production of 129,000 tons of other varieties was up 4 percent.

Output in States other than the three Pacific Coast totaled over 3 million bushels in 1961, close to that in 1960 but about 14 percent under average. In Michigan and New York, the leading producers in this group, production was substantially larger than last year.

Production Prospects for 1962

The 1960 and 1961 pear crops fell moderately below average, mainly because of losses from "pear decline" (a form of blight) and unfavorable weather in the Pacific Coast States. The net effects of pear decline on production may be somewhat greater next year. So even if the weather is more favorable in 1962, total production probably will be a little below 1961.

Prices for Pears

Fresh market movement of California pears started in early July, as usual. Shipments to mid-October of the 1961-62 season were much lighter than comparable shipments in 1960-61, partly due to the smaller 1961 Bartlett crop and strong demand for these pears for canning. Shipments from Washington and Oregon were larger, but not enough to make up the reduction from California. Auction prices during July and August averaged somewhat higher than in these months of 1960. But in September, with increased movement from the Pacific Northwest, they fell a little below year-earlier prices. In early October, prices for Bartletts at shipping points in Washington were moderately below a year earlier.

In California, where pears are canned both as straight packs and as an ingredient of fruit cocktail, prices for Bartletts for canning averaged considerably higher this year than in 1960. Use of pears for fruit cocktail, which now takes most of the Hardy variety, has been increasing with the heavier packs of this item in recent years. This intensifies demand for pears for canning in California. In Washington, where pears are canned as straight packs only and

production was up considerably, prices for Bartletts for canning this year tended to average a little under prices in 1960. Factors contributing to the lower price this year were the moderately heavier stocks held by canners and the much heavier Bartlett crop in Oregon as well as Washington.

Demand for pears this fall and winter probably will not be greatly different from this period of 1960-61. Increased exports are expected to western Europe, where the 1961 crop is indicated to be moderately smaller than the 1960 crop.

#### Foreign Trade in Pears

Increased exports of pears in 1961-62 appear probable. Production is down this year in western Europe, an important destination of U.S. exports, and larger supplies are expected to be available for shipment from the United States. Exports during July 1960 - June 1961 were approximately 1.1 million bushels. Imports during the same period were about 185,000 bushels.

#### Pears in Cold Storage

Cold-storage stocks of fresh pears on October 1, 1961, were about 7.2 million boxes and lugs, 55 percent larger than a year earlier. The seasonal high point in stocks usually is reached by October 1. Of the volume in storage on October 1, about 63 percent were Bartletts and the rest were other varieties, mostly winter pears. The Bartletts in storage included pears held temporarily awaiting canning as well as pears for fresh market shipment. Both Bartlett and other varieties will be marketed during fall, but by January 1 most of the Bartletts will have been moved while a substantial volume of winter pears will be on hand, as usual, for marketing during the first half of the year.

#### Heavy Pack of Canned Pears

The 1961-62 pack of canned pears, not yet completed, may top the relatively heavy 1960-61 pack of 8.5 million cases (24-2½ basis). Although the canning of Bartletts, the principal variety canned, had been finished in California by October 1, canning in the Pacific Northwest was continuing. In 1960-61, as usual, a little more than half of the total pack was put up in California and most of the rest was made in the Pacific Northwest.

Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1961, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 2.6 million cases, 12 percent above a year earlier. This quantity was reduced somewhat before canning of the new pack got underway in California in July. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1961, were about 16 percent below a year earlier.

#### PLUMS AND PRUNES

Total production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1961 was 91,500 tons, 3 percent above 1960 and 6 percent larger than average. In California, the crop of 84,000 tons was 2 percent above 1960; in Michigan, the crop

of 7,500 tons was up 7 percent. On the New York and Chicago auctions, prices for the early-season varieties of California plums, such as the Beauty and Santa Rosa, averaged a little below comparable prices in 1960, while prices for late season varieties varied around 1960 levels, though generally above.

The 1961 crop of prunes in the Pacific Northwest was about 65,500 tons (fresh basis), more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the light 1960 crop but 19 percent below average. Production in Oregon was 7 times the unusually small tonnage in 1960, and that of Washington and Idaho was nearly twice the short crops last year. Usually, most of the Idaho prunes are shipped to fresh markets, while substantial quantities of the Washington and Oregon prunes are processed -- mostly canned, some dried in Oregon -- as well as marketed for fresh use. In mid-September, shipping-point prices for Idaho prunes from the larger 1961 crop averaged considerably below prices a year earlier.

On June 1, 1961, canners' stocks of canned purple plums (prunes) from the light 1960 crop were down to 38,000 cases (24-2½'s), 14 percent as large as a year earlier. In view of these light stocks and the much heavier crop this year, output of canned purple plums is expected to be up sharply in 1961-62. The U.S. pack was 374,000 cases in 1960-61 but 1,701,000 cases in 1959-60.

Dried prune production in California in 1961 is estimated at 138,000 tons (dried basis), about 1 percent below 1960. Usually a small tonnage also is dried in Oregon--210 tons in 1960 and 5,150 tons in 1959. Some increase over 1960 is expected this year.

For more than two decades, production of fresh plums has been trending upward while that of prunes has been downward. But production of both plums and prunes, as of some other fruits, has been marked by frequent large year-to-year changes, the result mainly of the weather. Assuming at least average weather for the 1962 crops, some increase can be expected next year in production of fresh plums in California and prunes in the Pacific Northwest and little change in dried prunes in California.

#### PEACHES

##### Production Again Large in 1961

The 1961 crop of peaches was about 77.7 million bushels, 5 percent above the heavy 1960 crop and 23 percent above the 1950-59 average. In California, the leading peach State, the crop of 40.8 million bushels was 8 percent above the 1960 crop. In the 9 Southern peach States, the crop of 17.7 million bushels was up 7 percent. These increases and those in other States, especially Colorado, more than offset decreases in other producing areas. Production was substantially smaller than in 1960 in the northeastern States and in Washington because of unfavorable spring weather.

Production of California clingstone peaches, used mostly for canning, amounted to about 27.7 million bushels in 1961, an increase of 9 percent over 1960. Excluding California clingstones, U. S. production in 1961 was about 50 million bushels, up 2 percent. Most of these peaches are used fresh, though use for processing is trending upward.

Prices at Relatively High  
Levels Since Midsummer

In early October, harvest and market movement of 1961-crop peaches were nearing the end of the season. Late-season shipments to fresh market were smaller this year than last from most shipping points because of lighter crops. An exception was Colorado, where the crop this year was about 3 times the light 1960 crop. Shipping-point prices in September for fresh market peaches varied around the relatively high levels of this month last year. Early in the season, when supplies from the heavier crops in the Southern States and California were running larger than in the same time of 1960, prices generally averaged under comparable levels last year. But from midsummer on, prices frequently averaged above a year earlier. In California, grower prices for clingstones for canning averaged substantially above those for 1960.

Record 1961-62 Pack of  
California Clingstone Peaches

A new record pack of approximately 22.8 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's) of California clingstone peaches (excluding spiced) were canned from the 1961 crop. The new pack is 6 percent above the previous record 1960-61 pack of about 21.6 million cases of clingstones. The 1961-62 pack of California freestone peaches was about 5 million cases, 3 percent above 1960-61. In 1960-61, output of California canned clingstones and freestones combined made up about 88 percent of the total U. S. peach pack of 30 million cases. Figures on the packs in other States will be available later in the season. On June 1, 1961, canners' stocks of canned peaches were about 5.7 million cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's), 22 percent above a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks were about 2.9 million actual cases, down 3 percent.

Canned spiced peaches have become of increasing importance in postwar years. Output of this item has about doubled in the last decade to reach a new high of 810,000 cases (24-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's) in 1960-61. Of that pack, about 84 percent were California clingstones. The 1961-62 pack of California spiced clingstone peaches was about 485,000 cases, 29 percent below 1960-61.

Cold-storage stocks of frozen peaches on October 1, 1961, were approximately 70 million pounds, 16 percent larger than a year earlier. The 1960 pack was about 73 million pounds. Figures on the 1961 pack are not yet available.

Outlook for 1962

Total production of peaches has been trending upward since 1955, partly the result of new plantings. Further increases can be expected over the next few years as additional plantings start to bear and as older trees gain in bearing surface. Heavier crops are probable for both California clingstones and for other peaches throughout the United States. In fact, production of clingstones in recent years would have been larger than the volume actually harvested had it not been for peaches eliminated under the California clingstone "green drop" program as a device for adjusting supplies to expected market demand. Hence, total production of peaches in 1962 will depend not only upon the weather but also upon demand for peaches for canning. Assuming average or better weather, another large crop of peaches can be expected next year, though probably not up to 1961.

## APRICOTS

Light Crop in 1961

Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah in 1961 was 191,300 tons, 21 percent below 1960 and 4 percent under the 1950-59 average. Crops in all 3 States were below average, partly the result of high temperatures in California, spring frosts in Washington, and a shortage of irrigation water in Utah. California production of 180,000 tons was 22 percent smaller than the large 1960 tonnage, the Washington crop of 8,300 tons was 19 percent under the below-average output of last year, but the Utah crop of 3,000 tons was 3 percent above the light tonnage in 1960.

Prices for 1961-Crop Apricots

Sales of California Royal apricots, on the New York and Chicago auctions, marketed mostly in June, were a little larger than in 1960 and prices averaged moderately below last year. Sales of the Tilton variety, second in volume to the Royal and marketed mostly in late June and in July, averaged considerably above prices last year. Prices for California apricots for canning were below prices in 1960. Factors in the lower prices for canning this year than last were the heavier carryover stocks, the early-season prospects for a much heavier crop than finally was harvested, and perhaps small size of the fruit.

Decreased Pack, Lighter Supplies  
of Canned Apricots in 1961-62

The 1961 pack of canned apricots was about 4.8 million cases (basis cases of 24 No.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cans), 22 percent below the large 1960 pack. As usual, most of the pack was put up in California. Reductions from last year occurred not only in this State but also in other western States. Stocks of canned apricots held by canners on June 1, 1961, were approximately 1.8 million cases, nearly 3 times the moderate-sized stocks a year earlier. This means supplies in canners' hands

of about 6.6 million cases for the 1961-62 season, 2 percent smaller than supplies for 1960-61. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned apricots on June 1, 1961, were about 0.6 million actual cases, 12 percent above a year earlier.

### Prospects for 1962

Production of apricots, an early-season fruit grown commercially in only a few western States, is marked by frequent large year-to-year changes in tonnage, the result mainly of differences in weather. If the weather should be average or better for the 1962 crop, then some increase over the 1961 crop should result. Increases could be expected for all 3 apricot States.

## CHERRIES

### Sweet Cherries

Production of sweet cherries in 1961 totaled 97,500 tons, 38 percent larger than in 1960 and 10 percent above the 1950-59 average. Crops were larger than in 1960 in all cherry States, except Michigan, where the crop, though 11 percent below the heavy 1960 crop, was still 24 percent above average. Production was substantially larger than in 1960 in California, Oregon, Washington, and New York, which with Michigan are the heaviest-producing States.

Prices received by growers for the 1961 crop of sweet cherries averaged \$306 per ton, 15 percent below the average of \$362 per ton for the much smaller 1960 crop. In the heavy-producing Pacific Coast States, prices for sweet cherries for both fresh use and for processing averaged below comparable 1960 prices, except that prices for processing were a little above in Washington. In Michigan, the 1961 price for processing was a little below the 1960 season-average.

The 1961 pack of canned sweet cherries was approximately 1.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 76 percent above the light 1960 pack. About 54 percent of the pack was put up in the Pacific Northwest, 28 percent in California, 17 percent in Michigan, and 1 percent in other States. Output was much larger this year than last in all principal cherry canning areas. Stocks held by canners on June 1, 1961, were about 79,000 cases, 31 percent below a year earlier. Because of the large increase in pack, however, total supplies in canners' hands for the 1961-62 season are about 58 percent above those of 1960-61. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned sweet cherries on June 1, 1961, were about 19 percent larger than a year earlier.

In California, the 1961 output of brined sweet cherries, which are used mostly for re-manufacture into maraschino and glacé cherries, was approximately 11,696 tons, 4 percent above 1960. This State last year accounted for about 35 percent of the U. S. tonnage used for brining.

Sour Cherries

The 1961 crop of sour cherries was 138,310 tons, 19 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 6 percent above average. As with sweet cherries, production was larger than in 1960 in all heavy-producing States, except Michigan, where it was down only 4 percent. Even so, Michigan grew about 56 percent of the 1961 crop.

The 1961 season-average price received by growers for sour cherries was \$167 per ton, 6 percent above the 1960 price. Since most sour cherries are used for processing--94 percent in 1960--the season-average price largely represents prices for processing. In 1961, grower prices per ton for sour cherries for processing averaged \$166 in Michigan, 8 percent above 1960; and \$168 in New York, down 1 percent.

The 1961 pack of canned sour cherries (also known as RSP, red tart, and red pitted cherries) was nearly 2.4 million cases (basis 24 No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cans), 47 percent larger than the 1960 pack. About two-thirds of the pack was put up in Michigan. Increases occurred in the 1961 pack put up in the two principal can sizes, No. 303, designed for the retail trade, and No. 10, for use by institutional and industrial users. But the percentage in No. 10 cans increased from 53 percent of the pack in 1960 to 62 percent in 1961. Carryover stocks of canners on July 1, 1961, were down to about 62,000 cases (basis 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 's), only 28 percent as large as a year earlier. But with the sharp increase in the 1961 pack, supplies in canners' hands for the 1961-62 season amount to more than 2.4 million cases, 32 percent above those of 1960-61. Stocks of wholesale distributors on July 1, 1961, were about 247,000 actual cases, 39 percent below a year earlier.

The 1961 pack of frozen sour cherries, as of canned, was up sharply over 1960. It set a new record of approximately 182 million pounds, 40 percent above the previous record in 1957 and 41 percent above the large output in 1960. Most of the pack in 1961 was put up in large-size containers--only 2.6 percent of the entire 1961 output was packed in retail sizes (20 oz. and under). Carryover stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) in cold storage on July 1, 1961, were about 9 million pounds, 12 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks build up during July and August as harvesting and freezing of the new crop takes place, then decline. As a result of the record 1961 pack, stocks on October 1, 1961, were about 131 million pounds, 68 percent above a year earlier.

Prospects for 1962

Year-to-year changes in production of cherries, both sweet and sour, are the result mostly of annual changes in the weather occurring from blossomtime through harvest. In 1961, spring frosts and rain at pollination time cut the crops in several States, especially Michigan. But these cuts were more than offset as a result mainly of generally favorable weather in other States, leading to the increased production of both sweet and sour cherries in 1961. Assuming average weather in 1962, production of both kinds of cherries next year may not be as large as the above-average crops in 1961.

## GRAPES

Heavy Increase in Production of  
Raisin Grapes in California

The 1961 grape crop was estimated as of October 1 at 3,230,230 tons, 8 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 10 percent above the 1950-59 average. The gain over 1960 is mainly in California, where the crop of 1,950,000 tons of raisin varieties is 20 percent above 1960. However, the crops of table and wine grapes in this State, each at 500,000 tons, are down 11 and 2 percent, respectively. Total production in California in 1961 is 2,950,000 tons, up 10 percent. In Arizona, which like California produces European-type grapes, such as the Thompson Seedless, the 1961 crop of 8,980 tons is up 11 percent. These 2 States have about 92 percent of the U. S. grape crop this year.

In States other than California and Arizona, which grow American-type grapes, such as the Concord, production has been estimated at 271,250 tons, about 8 percent below 1960. Among these States, production this year, compared with last is down sharply in Michigan and Arkansas, up substantially in Washington, up a little in New York and Pennsylvania and not greatly different in other States.

Recent Fresh Market ShipmentsLighter and Prices Higher  
Than a Year Earlier

Grapes grown in California and Arizona provide all of the grapes dried into raisins and most of the grapes shipped to fresh markets and crushed for wine, juice, and related products. Most of the grapes grown in other States are crushed and the rest are used fresh. The season for fresh market grapes from California and Arizona starts in the spring and ends the following spring. For other States, it starts in early summer and ends in the fall.

Reported fresh market shipments from Arizona (now completed) and California to early October of the 1961-62 season were somewhat smaller than corresponding shipments in 1960-61. Auction prices for Arizona grapes averaged a little under those for 1960, while auction prices for California grapes averaged moderately higher. In early October, prices for most varieties at shipping points in California also averaged above a year earlier. Grapes marketed in early October consisted mostly of Thompson Seedless, Ribier, and Tokay varieties. Much of the Emperor crop, yet to be harvested, is put into cold storage and marketed during fall and after January 1.

Increased Production of Raisins

The drying of raisins in California usually starts in late August or early September and ends in late September or early October. Production of natural (sun dried) raisins is indicated to be 216,000 tons, 21 percent larger than a year earlier. In 1960, natural raisins comprised about 92 percent and

artificially dried raisins made up the rest of the total output of 194,000 tcons. Total production of raisins is expected to be substantially larger this season than in 1960-61.

#### Crush of Grapes Seasonally

##### Heavy in October

Movement of California grapes to crushers is usually the heaviest during October. The crush to October 7 of the 1961-62 season was about 2 percent lighter than in the same period of 1960-61. The total crush of California grapes in 1960-61 was 1,352,000 tons, 50 percent of this State's crop. This tonnage comprised 83 percent of all the grapes crushed in the United States that season.

#### Marketing Percentages Established for California Grapes for Crushing

Under the new marketing agreement and order program for central California grapes for crushing, which became effective August 26, 1961, 34 percent of the grapes for crushing subject to volume regulation in the 1961-62 season are to be set aside as surplus. The remaining 66 percent of the grape crush is "free tonnage", which can be sold to any outlet. These percentages, which were announced September 22, 1961, must be reviewed on or about January 15, 1962, in the light of the actual tonnage crushed and the sugar content.

The desirable free tonnage in the 9-county area covered by the program has been established at 1,050,000 tons, at 21 percent sugar, out of a possible total crush of 1,483,000 tons. The surplus tonnage in the form of wine and related products may be sold in export markets or it may be converted to products for sale in domestic outlets that are non-competitive with those for the free tonnage.

The program is designed not to reduce the quantity of grapes crushed but rather to allocate the annual crush to normal and other outlets. The purpose of the program is to improve returns to growers.

#### Prospects for 1962

Production of grapes in the United States is characterized by frequent large year-to-year changes in tonnage, mainly the result of differences in weather. After trending upward for many years, production tended to level off at about 3 million tons during the 1950's. In the last three years, it has been somewhat above 3 million tons, partly because of new acreage both in California and in other States. Assuming average weather in 1962, another crop above 3 million tons can be expected, though probably not as large as in 1961.

## CRANBERRIES

1961 Crop Smaller Than Record  
in 1960 But Above Average

The 1961 crop of cranberries was estimated as of October 1 at 1,224,000 barrels (100 pounds each), 9 percent below the record 1960 crop but 18 percent above the 1950-59 average. In Massachusetts, the leading cranberry State, the 1961 crop of 510,000 barrels is 37 percent under the record in 1960 and 9 percent below average. The smaller crop in this State this year is the result of lighter-than-usual bloom and spring frost damage to berries.

In contrast, production is larger than last year and above average in each of the other four cranberry States. The Wisconsin crop of 435,000 barrels is 15 percent above the large 1960 volume, and the Washington crop of 126,000 barrels sets a new record nearly 3 times last year's small output. In New Jersey, production of 105,000 barrels is up 22 percent, and in Oregon output of 48,000 barrels is 71 percent above the light 1960 crop.

Prices Start Lower  
Than in 1960

Massachusetts usually leads in harvest, with the first gathering of berries soon after Labor Day. This year, harvest was delayed for a number of days to await better coloring of the berries, which was retarded by hot weather. By early October, harvest was well along in this State and started in other States. Season-opening prices for Massachusetts cranberries were reported a little below similar prices in 1960. First sales of Massachusetts Early Blacks on the New York City wholesale market were reported at \$4.50 per case of 24 1-lb. containers, as of September 26, 1961. This was 25 cents under a year earlier.

Movement of cranberries from all States to fresh markets is seasonally the heaviest during fall. But some fresh cranberries continue available for a few weeks after January 1. On the other hand, processed cranberries, such as canned whole cranberries, cranberry sauce, and cranberry juice cocktail, are available throughout the year. About one-third of the record 1960 crop was marketed fresh and the rest was processed.

USDA Purchase of Fresh Cranberries

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 27, 1961, announced the purchase of 400,000 cartons (of 25 pounds net weight each) of fresh cranberries for distribution to non-profit school lunch programs and to eligible institutions. The cranberries were bought with Sec. 32 funds as a surplus removal activity. The purchase constitutes assistance to cranberry growers to aid them in re-establishing markets, and to help offset the heavy carryover from the record-large 1960 crop. The fresh cranberries are to be shipped from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Washington, and New Jersey during the period October 18 through December 9, 1961.

Prospects for 1962

During the past decade, harvested acreage of cranberries declined in Massachusetts and New Jersey but increased in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon. The net effect was a decrease of about 20 percent in the total acreage harvested during the decade. Over the same period, the yield per acre doubled, resulting in a sharp rise in production to a level now about half again that of a decade ago. If the weather is average, production in 1962 might exceed that of this year.

## STRAWBERRIES

Acreage for Harvest in 1962  
Expected To Be 4 Percent Above 1961

Acreage of strawberries in commercial areas for harvest in 1962 is expected to total 97,350 acres, 4 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1961 but 12 percent below the 1951-60 average. The prospective 1962 acreage is based upon information available October 1, and the actual acreage harvested next year will depend largely upon how well planting intentions are carried out, how much old acreage is saved, the weather, and marketing conditions in 1962.

The largest increase in prospective acreage for 1962 is in the late spring States, where the total of 47,100 acres is 5 percent above the 1961 acreage. Most of the increase is in Oregon and Michigan, which together had more than half of the 1961 acreage in this group of States. Prospective acreage in the mid-spring States, 38,100 acres, is about as large as last year. A moderate decrease in California, the leading State in this group, is about offset by small increases in other States. In the early-spring States, the 9,750 acres in prospect are 13 percent above last year's acreage. In Florida, the 2,400 acres are up 33 percent. (See table 16 for figures for individual States.)

1961-Crop Strawberries

The 1961 commercial strawberry crop was approximately 482 million pounds, about 3 percent above the 1960 crop and the same percentage above average. Production in 1961 was considerably larger than in 1960 in California, Washington, and Tennessee. But it was smaller in such other heavy-producing States as Oregon and Michigan. Movement of the 1961 crop was heavy to both fresh markets and to processors, especially freezers. Figures are not yet available on the 1961 pack of frozen strawberries, but partial data on movement to freezers indicate that the pack may not be greatly different from the 1960 pack of about 217 million pounds. Grower prices for strawberries for freezing were generally not as high as in 1960. Prices for fresh market shipment fluctuated around 1960 levels.

## DRIED FRUIT

Raisin Output Up Sharply

Total production of raisins in 1961-62 will be approximately 230,000 tons (natural condition), 19 percent larger than in 1960-61 on the basis of a tenta-

tive estimate of 216,000 tons of natural (sun-dried) raisins and an allowance of 14,000 tons of dehydrated raisins. In 1960-61, output of natural raisins was 178,400 tons and that of dehydrated was 15,600 tons. Output of dried prunes in California is estimated at 138,000 tons, 1,000 tons less than in 1960-61. This reduction is expected to be more than offset by an increase in Oregon, where production in recent years ranged from 210 tons in 1960-61 to 5,400 tons in 1956-57. Raisins and prunes constitute most of the annual output of dried fruits.

Total production of dried fruits in 1961-62, including cut fruits, dates and figs, is expected to be moderately larger than in 1960-61. The 1960-61 pack of dried fruits, processed weight basis, which excludes prunes used for juice and substandard figs and which allows for removal of stems from raisins and for moisture standardization, was approximately 344,000 tons.

Carryover stocks of dried fruits are expected to be somewhat larger than a year ago. There will be imports of various items, mainly dates and figs. Total supplies for 1961-62 should be moderately above 1960-61. Per capita consumption of dried fruits in recent years has been about 3.3 pounds.

#### Prospects for Exports in 1961-62 Still Uncertain

Exports of raisins during September 1960 - August 1961, were approximately 61,000 tons, 38 percent above the same period of 1959-60. But exports of dried prunes, about 37,000 tons, were down 9 percent. Production of both raisins and dried prunes in foreign countries in 1961 is above 1960 and larger than average. Prices, especially for raisins, are reported lower than a year ago. This points to sharper competition for U. S. raisins and prunes in world markets.

#### Marketing Regulations Applying to 1961-62

California dried prunes marketed in 1961-62, though free from volume regulations, must meet minimum standards of size and quality, as was true for 1960-61.

Marketing percentages for California dates for the crop year beginning August 1, 1961, are the same as for the preceding year, according to an announcement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 1, 1961. For Deglet Noor dates, "free" and "restricted" percentages of 72 and 28 percent, respectively, and for Zahidi and Khadrawy varieties, free percentages of 100 percent, have been established. The free percentages are intended to make available sufficient dates to fill the estimated 1961-62 trade demand for whole or pitted packaged dates of about 27.5 million pounds. The restricted percentage would set the amount of dates to be exported to approved countries or diverted into bakery, candy, ice cream and other products. All dates of these three varieties must meet prescribed minimum standards.

Raisin allocation percentages for the 1961 crop of California natural Thompson Seedless raisins, as for the 1960 and 1959 crops, have been established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement on October 16, 1961. These percentages, which are for the crop year beginning September 1, 1961, are as follows: Free tonnage to Western Hemisphere markets, 65 percent; surplus tonnage for export to other markets, 20 percent; and reserve tonnage, 15 percent. There will be no volume allocation of other types of raisins. The Department also established the area eligible for exports of surplus tonnage as being Greenland and all countries outside of the Western Hemisphere other than Australia. The above actions were taken under authority of the Federal marketing agreement and order program for California raisins.

#### CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

##### Increased Pack of Canned Fruit in 1961-62

The 1961-62 pack of canned fruits in mainland United States is expected to be moderately larger than the heavy 1960-61 pack and may equal or exceed the record in 1959-60. Output was about 87 million cases (basis 24-2½'s) in 1960-61 and 91 million in 1959-60.

Completed 1961-62 packs for which figures are available include the following in millions of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans: Canned apricots, 4.8, down 22 percent from 1960-61; red tart (RSP) cherries, 2.4, up 47 percent; sweet cherries, 1.1, up 76 percent; California peaches, clingstone, 22.8, up 6 percent, and freestone, 5.0, up 3 percent; and fruit cocktail items, 14.7, up 5 percent. Most of the other packs of important canned fruits probably will be as large as, or larger than, in 1960-61. (See table 18 for data on packs and stocks for recent years).

On June 1, 1961, as the 1961-62 season for canning fruits was getting underway, packers' stocks of 9 important items combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, red tart cherries, fruit cocktail items, peaches, pears, and purple plums) were the equivalent of about 19.5 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 18 percent above a year earlier. But wholesale distributors' stocks of the same 9 items were about 8.5 million actual cases, down 8 percent. Since June 1, canners' stocks of nearly all items have been built up with the canning of 1961-crop fruit. For canned apples and applesauce, for which the carryover to the new season is reckoned as of September 1, canners' stocks on that date compared with September 1, 1960, were down 27 percent for apples but up 30 percent for applesauce.

##### Florida Canned Citrus Sections and Salad

Practically all canned citrus sections and salad are put up in Florida. But the annual packs of these items comprise only a small percentage of the total pack of canned fruits. In 1960-61, the Florida pack of canned grapefruit

sections was about 4.3 million cases (basis 24-2's), 8 percent above 1959-60; that of citrus salad was about 356,000 cases, down 31 percent. Movement of both items was a little lighter in 1960-61 than in 1959-60. On Setpember 30, 1961, canners' stocks of grapefruit segments were about 0.9 million cases, 23 percent above a year earlier; those of citrus salad were about 215,000 cases, down 32 percent. The 1961-62 season for canning these two items will start this fall and end next spring.

#### Large Supplies of Canned Fruits for 1961-62

Total supplies of canned fruits in the 1961-62 season are expected to be at least as large as in 1960-61. These supplies include, in addition to carry-over stocks and the new packs, fruit of off-shore origin, especially pineapple from Hawaii and other sources, and olives in brine. Per capita consumption is expected to continue at the 1960 level of about 23 pounds.

#### Florida Canners' Stocks of Citrus Juices Up a Little

Citrus juices, in the output of which Florida leads by far, comprise most of the annual supply of fruit juices. In the 1960-61 season, the Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices (grapefruit, orange, blended orange and grapefruit, and tangerine) totaled approximately 23.6 million cases (basis 24-2's), 19 percent smaller than in 1959-60. Carryover stocks a year ago were up about 6 percent and movement from packers to the trade during the 1960-61 season was down 19 percent. The net effect of changes in carryover, pack, and movement was to leave stocks of about 3.6 million cases on September 30, 1961, 4 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice, 2 million cases, were up 23 percent; but those of orange, 1 million cases, were down 10 percent; and those of blend, 0.4 million cases, were down 40 percent. Stocks of tangerine juice, of which output in 1960-61 comprised only 2 percent of Florida pack, were about 0.2 million cases, about six times the very light stocks a year earlier. The canning of Florida citrus juices from the 1961-62 crop is expected to reach volume earlier this fall than a year ago, when the season was late.

#### Increased Pack of Texas Canned Citrus Juice

In Texas in recent years, output of canned single-strength citrus juices has been trending upward with the resurgence of the citrus industry following the loss of trees in 1948-49 and 1950-51, especially the latter year. The 1960-61 pack was over 2 million cases (24-2's), 5 percent above the 1959-60 pack. The 1960-61 pack was nearly two-thirds grapefruit, one-third orange, plus some blended juice. Canners' stocks of these three items on October 1, 1961, totalled about 0.5 million cases (24-2's), about the same as a year earlier.

Other Canned Fruit Juices

Relatively small quantities of citrus juices, both single-strength and concentrated, have been canned in California and Arizona in recent years. Other fruit juices that are canned in substantial volume include apple, grape, prune, and fruit nectars. Data for the 1960-61 packs are not available.

Total Supplies and Consumption

Total supplies of fruit juices include relatively large quantities of pineapple juice from Hawaii plus minor quantities of miscellaneous juices from foreign countries. Per capita consumption of all canned fruit juices combined has declined moderately during the last decade. It was about 12 pounds in 1960. The decrease since 1950 was much more than made up by increases in frozen and chilled juices.

Canned Fruit Drinks

During the last decade, increasing quantities of fruit juices, especially orange, grapefruit, and pineapple juice, have been used to make various canned fruit drinks, such as grapefruit-pineapple drink. Fruit drinks contain varying percentages of fruit juices, water, and perhaps other constituents. Although fruit drinks provide an additional outlet for fruit juices, they also constitute an alternate body of beverages that may be used in place of straight fruit juices or blends thereof. Adequate statistics on production and consumption of fruit drinks are not available.

Canned Fruits for School Lunches

In early October, the U. S. Department of Agriculture bought 1,214,560 cases (6-10's) of canned applesauce and apple slices for use in the National School Lunch Program. These apple products were purchased with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act (Section 6) and with funds transferred by Congress from Section 32 for use under the National School Lunch Act. The canned applesauce consisted of 802,360 cases, bought from firms in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Idaho, Washington, and California. The apple slices amounted to 412,200 cases, from firms in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Washington, and California. Deliveries of both items are to be made during the period October 23 through December 2, 1961.

The above purchases are in addition to similar purchases of canned apricots, red tart cherries, and peaches, made in July and August 1961. They were as follows, in cases of 6 No. 10 cans: Apricots, 370,500; red tart cherries, 297,980; and peaches, clingstone, 611,658, and freestone, 160,000. Purchase of the above items was made with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. The final data for completion of delivery was October 14, 1961.

## FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Total Output Up in 1961

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in mainland United States in 1961 is expected to be moderately larger than the 1.6 billion pounds in 1960. Increases will be in both deciduous fruits and citrus juices. In recent years, per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices has been at a level of about 9 pounds.

Record Pack of Red  
Tart Cherries in 1961

Output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1961 is expected to be somewhat larger than the 660 million pounds in 1960. The 1961 pack of frozen red tart (RSP) cherries, as reported by the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, was a record 182 million pounds, 41 percent above the 1960 pack and 40 percent above the previous record in 1957. Production in 1961 was up sharply in all regions usually packing frozen cherries in volume. Most of the increase in 1961 was put up in large containers, which comprised more than 97 percent of the pack. This type of pack is used primarily by pie bakers and eating establishments.

Movement of strawberries to freezers is still underway in California, where the pack will not be completed until later this fall. Deliveries to freezers to late September in this State and completed deliveries in other important strawberry States indicate that the total 1961 pack may not be greatly different from the 217 million pounds last year. Strawberries, the leader, and cherries, in second place, plus peaches and apples made up 74 percent of the 1960 pack. Heavy packs of the latter two items also are expected again in 1961.

Cold-Storage Stocks of Frozen Fruits  
on October 1, 1961, Moderately  
Larger Than a Year Earlier

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage on October 1, 1961, were approximately 596 million pounds, 14 percent larger than the near-average stocks a year earlier. Stocks of all items usually reported were up except grapes, raspberries, and strawberries. Among the largest items in storage on October 1, 1961, quantities and changes from a year earlier are as follows: Strawberries, 195 million pounds, down 4 percent; cherries, 131 million pounds, up 68 percent; and peaches 70 million pounds, up 16 percent. Total stocks increased about 10 million pounds during September as freezing from the 1961 crops was seasonally heavy. Stocks usually reach a peak by October 1, then decline until the following spring.

Increased Stocks of Florida  
Frozen Orange Concentrate

Total supplies of frozen orange concentrate in Florida packers' hands for the 1960-61 season were about 100 million gallons, only slightly more than in 1959-60. This supply included the record 1960-61 pack of about 84 million gallons; up 8 percent, and the carryover last fall, 16 million gallons, down 25 percent. Movement from packers to the trade over much of the season has lagged behind that in 1959-60, when retail prices were lower. With some reduction in prices beginning last spring, movement picked up somewhat. Total movement to September 30 of the 1960-61 season was about 73 million gallons, about 5 million below comparable movement in 1959-60 but 10 million above that in 1958-59. Mainly because of the reduction in movement in 1960-61, packers' stocks on September 30, 1961, were about 27 million gallons, 6 million gallons (28 percent) larger than a year earlier but only 1 million gallons above two years earlier. Although the current stocks will be reduced further before packing from the new orange crop reaches heavy volume in late fall, carryover stocks still are likely to be somewhat larger than last year but not greatly different from two years ago. Packing of frozen orange concentrate from the new crop in Florida is expected to start earlier this fall than last, when it was delayed for lack of ripe fruit.

Relatively small quantities of frozen orange concentrate -- about 3 million gallons in 1959-60 -- are also packed annually from California-Arizona oranges. This product is made from Valencias, mostly in summer. Figures on packs and stocks for 1960-61 are not available. Estimated total use of 1960-61 crop California-Arizona oranges for processing is much smaller than such use of the 1959-60 crop. Since these oranges are also used extensively for canned juice, the pack of frozen concentrate in 1960-61 may be down somewhat from 1959-60.

Other Florida Frozen  
Citrus Products

In addition to frozen orange concentrate, relatively small amounts of various other frozen citrus juices are made in Florida each year. Among them, frozen grapefruit concentrate comprises the largest volume. The 1960-61 pack of this item was 3.8 million gallons, 138 percent larger than the light output in 1959-60. This increase more than offset lighter beginning stocks, so total supplies of packers for the 1960-61 season were considerably above those for 1959-60. Even though movement was up moderately, the stocks of about 2.4 million gallons on September 30, 1961, were 52 percent larger than a year earlier.

In 1960-61, output of Florida frozen tangerine concentrate was about 1.4 million gallons, more than four times the light volume in 1959-60. Output of frozen blended concentrate was about 256,000 gallons, down 10 percent. Data on stocks of these two items are not available.

Production of Florida frozen limeade concentrate during November 1960 - July 1961 was about 161,000 gallons, down 54 percent from output in the same period of 1959-60. Packers' stocks on August 1, 1961, were about 223,000 gallons, 30 percent below a year earlier. The pack of this item usually is the heaviest of the year during summer and early fall.

Frozen Lemon Juices

Output of frozen concentrate for lemonade and frozen concentrated lemon juice has increased sharply in California-Arizona since 1949-50, about the time of introduction of these products. In 1958-59, the last year for which figures are available, the pack of concentrate for lemonade was about 12.8 million gallons, and that of concentrated lemon juice was about 2.2 million gallons.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Use of Florida oranges for making directly into chilled (refrigerated) juice during September 1960 - August 1961 was approximately 5.7 million boxes, 20 percent less than in 1959-60. Production of single-strength juice from these oranges was about 35 million gallons. Bulk frozen orange concentrate made into reconstituted chilled juice in cartons from November 1, 1960, to September 30, 1961, was about 3.8 million gallons. It would make an additional 15 million gallons of single-strength juice. Relatively small quantities of grapefruit and oranges were used in 1960-61 as in earlier years for making directly into chilled grapefruit juice, grapefruit sections, orange sections, and citrus salad.

## TREE NUTS

Record Large 1961 Crop

Total production of the 4 major edible tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) in 1961 is expected to set a new record of 270,930 tons, 18 percent above 1960 and 35 percent larger than the 1950-59 average. The 1961 crops of all 4 tree nuts are larger than average and above the respective 1960 crops, with especially large increases in almonds and pecans.

Production of almonds in California this year is expected to be 70,000 tons, which is 32 percent larger than in 1960, 61 percent above the 1950-59 average, but 15 percent below the record 82,800 tons in 1959. Quality of the 1961 crop is reported good.

Total production of filberts in Oregon and Washington in 1961 is about 10,630 tons, 19 percent above 1960 and 34 percent above average. The Oregon crop of 10,000 tons is 19 percent larger than the 1960 crop and the Washington crop of 630 tons is up 15 percent. Hot, dry weather, especially in Washington, has prevented nuts from attaining usual size in many orchards.

The 1961 crop of walnuts in California and Oregon totals 75,800 tons, 4 percent above 1960 and the same percentage above average. The California crop of 70,000 tons is down less than 1 percent from 1960, but the Oregon crop of 5,800 tons, is about two and one-third times the light 1960 crop. In California, sizes of nuts are reported smaller than in previous years and quality may be impaired because of sunburn causing dark kernels.

The 1961 pecan crop is expected to be a record 114,500 tons, 22 percent larger than the 1960 crop and 50 percent above average. About 53 percent of the 1961 crop consists of improved varieties and the remaining 47 percent comprises wild and seedling pecans. Most of the increase in 1961 over 1960 is in improved pecans--the crop of 60,400 tons is up 51 percent. The crop of 54,100 tons of other pecans is up only 1 percent. Of the 11 commercial pecan States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico), production is larger this year than in 1960 in all but Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, where the crops last year were much above average.

Total production of the 4 major tree nuts has trended slowly upward during the last decade, mainly because of increases in almonds and pecans. The 1959 and 1960 crops were each much above average, and now they are being greatly exceeded by the 1961 crop, the result largely of generally favorable growing conditions for all 4 tree nuts. Total production in 1962 is not likely to be as large as in 1961, but should be somewhat above the average of 200,000 tons.

#### Prices for 1961 Crops

Prospects for prices for 1961-crop tree nuts do not appear as favorable as they were for the 1960 crop. The 1960-61 season was marked by production that was average or larger and by grower prices that were among the highest of recent years.

For the 1961-62 season, the almond industry is faced with a moderately larger supply of nuts to market than in 1960-61. Although the carryover of almonds into 1961-62 has been reduced substantially from that of a year earlier, it is still larger than those of earlier years. Moreover, the reduction is more than offset by the large increase in the 1961 crop, hence the heavier supplies in 1961-62. Supplies in foreign countries also are larger than in 1960-61. Even so, prices in these countries may not drop much below 1959-60 levels. Demand for almonds in the United States is expected to hold up well. Under these conditions, grower prices for the large 1961 crop probably will average above the \$466 per ton for the record 1959 crop but not up to the \$525 per ton for the much smaller 1960 crop.

Filbert production in 1961 is larger than in 1960 in both the United States and in foreign countries, and it is above average in the United States. But in foreign countries, production in 1961, though above 1960, is below average for the second successive year and prices are holding up well. In the United States, demand for filberts in the inshell trade again is expected to be good, and grower prices for the 1961 crop probably will be the same as or close to the average of \$420 per ton for the 1960 crop.

Although production of walnuts in 1961 is up a little over 1960 in the United States, it is down somewhat in foreign countries. Prices this season in foreign countries are expected to be higher than last season. In the United States, prices for good quality walnuts probably will be as high as the average

of \$525 per ton for the 1960 crop. But a still undetermined part of the U. S. crop has dark kernels caused by sunburn, thus is impaired in quality. Discounts in prices for such walnuts probably will result in prices for the 1961 crop averaging lower than for the 1960 crop.

Supplies of pecans for the 1961-62 marketing year are much larger than in 1960-61. The record crop this year is much heavier than the 1960 crop and there is some carryover this fall in contrast to practically none a year ago. Grower prices for pecans for the last three seasons have been at relatively high levels--31 cents per pound for the 1960 crop. Prices for the much larger 1961 crop are not expected to average up to the price for the 1960 crop.

#### Volume Regulations for Marketing 1961 Crops

The marketing of almonds and filberts of the 1961 crops, as of the 1960 crops, is subject to volume regulations. The central feature of these regulations consists of allocation percentages established under Federal marketing agreement and order programs for California almonds and Oregon and Washington filberts. There will be no similar volume regulations for marketing the 1961 walnut crop. There were none for the 1960 and 1959 crops.

Allocation percentages for 1961-crop filberts were announced October 3, 1961, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. They comprise an allocation of 57 percent to inshell markets and the designation of the remaining 43 percent as restricted from sale to inshell markets. The 57 percent allocated to sale in inshell markets is designed to provide adequate supplies for normal domestic inshell filbert markets. Filberts represented by the restricted percentage can be exported or shelled.

For the 1961 almond crop, the U.S. Department of Agriculture on August 28, 1961, announced the following market allocation percentages: Salable, 80 percent; and surplus, 20 percent. The salable percentage--estimated 56 million pounds, shelled kernel weight--is intended to provide a sufficient quantity of almonds to meet the needs of the domestic trade and allow a carryover desired by the industry. The surplus--the remaining 14 million pounds--is to be diverted into secondary, non-competitive markets, primarily export trade.

#### Loan Program on 1961 Crop Surplus Almonds Announced

To assist the almond industry in handling the surplus portion of the 1961 crop, the U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 6, 1961, announced a loan program for the surplus. This program, which is regarded as supplementary to the existing marketing agreement and order program, is designed to give early returns to growers and offer additional stability in marketing the almond surplus.

The program will be carried out by means of nonrecourse loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation to handlers acting for almond growers. Loans will

be made to handlers on any portion of the surplus holdings with the stipulation that all loan funds must be distributed to the growers. Loans will be at the rate of 20 cents per pound of edible kernel weight. This is 50 percent of the current export price of 40 cents a pound. Loans will be available through January 31, 1962, and will mature on September 1, 1962, or earlier on demand.

#### Foreign Trade in Tree Nuts

Imports of tree nuts during July 1960 - June 1961 were the equivalent of about 194,000 tons (inshell basis), 2 percent smaller than in 1959-60. Of the 1960-61 total, cashews comprised about 75 percent and Brazil nuts 10 percent. Other tree nuts imported in smaller volume were walnuts, chestnuts, filberts, pistachios, almonds, pecans, and pignolias, in that order. Among these tree nuts, imports in 1960-61 compared with 1959-60 were down somewhat for cashews, filberts, almonds, and pistachios, but up for Brazils and walnuts. Imports usually provide about one-half of the annual supply of tree nuts in the United States.

In the 1961-62 season, U. S. imports of cashews and Brazil nuts may be up some in view of larger supplies at lower prices in exporting countries. Imports of almonds and filberts are expected to be light again, and imports of walnuts may not be as large as in 1960-61.

Exports of tree nuts in 1960-61 were the equivalent of about 18,000 tons (inshell basis), 36 percent below 1959-60. About two-thirds of the 1960-61 exports were almonds, and most of the remainder were walnuts, pecans, and filberts.

For 1961-62 competition for California almonds in foreign markets is expected to be stronger than in 1960-61.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

## UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN FRUIT

By Robert S. FitzSimmonds 1/

The United States fruit and nut exports during the 1960-61 fiscal year were valued at \$261 million, which is more than double the 1950 value (cover chart). Fresh fruit accounted for \$103 million, processed \$147 million, and tree nuts and fruit preparations \$11 million. Volume of all fruits and preparations was up about one-third during the decade (table 1). Canada is the largest single export market for fruits and European countries are the second largest marketing area for both fresh and processed fruits.

Climate for Exports of U.S. Fresh Fruit Improving

By rule of thumb, it is generally stated that the United States exports only about 10 percent of its output of fresh fruits as compared with countries like Australia, South Africa, etc., which export around 75 percent. It would seem that foreign trade then would be relatively unimportant to the U.S. fruit producer or shipper.

This trade, however, is significant, as evidenced over the period since World War II, when many foreign markets were closed to U.S. fruit. When the production of a commodity closely approximates the domestic consumption level, as has been the case in many U.S. fruit items, a relatively small increase or decrease in the available supply for the market or in available outlets is felt by all producers of the commodity.

Until recently, the Canadian market, by far the largest overall foreign purchaser of U.S. fruits, was the only one completely open to shipments from the United States. Trade with Canada has shown a steadily increasing volume. With Canadian production later than that of the United States and some producing areas of Canada far removed from population centers, the United States shipper may be able to deliver fruit on occasion more advantageously than the Canadian producer. The reverse is also true. This situation explains why Canada will be importing a fruit commodity from the United States at the same time the United States is importing the same commodity from Canada. A case in point is the two-way trade which occurs each year in apples.

Other commodities are complementary, and the direction of the trade will vary from year to year, moving from the U. S. to Canada one year and from Canada to the U. S. the next, depending on the relative production levels. It is no wonder, then, that both Canadians and Americans consider the entire North American continent as essentially a home market and don't normally in their thinking separate the two into domestic and foreign markets.

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Western Europe is the most important off-shore market for U.S. fruits. Right after World War II, when European countries were trying to stabilize and strengthen their economies, import restrictions were established by all these countries against fruit (considered to be a luxury item) and principally against fruit from the dollar area. These actions effectively sealed off countries which had been historical markets for U.S. fruits.

As their economies strengthened, most countries began relaxing these import restrictions and recently some have completely liberalized trade. But, while these restrictions were providing them with a protected market with an increasing demand for their products, European fruit producers tremendously increased their production of deciduous fruits in all countries and citrus fruits in the Mediterranean countries.

Initial relaxation actions almost invariably took the form of removal of restrictions on fruit from most areas, but retention of restrictions on the dollar area. This, of course, stimulated production in other areas, notably the Southern Hemisphere, which further increased the quantities available on European markets.

Thus, there were two decisive factors in the growth of U.S. trade during this period, the level of European production and the extent to which import restrictions have been relaxed.

Production of apples and pears in western Europe grew from 168 million bushels prewar average to 315 million average in 1951-55 and over 345 million bushels average in 1956-59. This is an increase of over 10 percent in the last decade and of 105 percent over prewar levels. Similar production trends are apparent for other fruits: In the Mediterranean area, oranges are up 16 percent from 1951-55 and 103 percent from prewar, and lemons up 21 percent and 38 percent for the same periods.

Control of imports, on the other hand, has been maintained by most countries on deciduous fruits. These controls take various forms. For example, the United Kingdom has established global quotas for apples and pears; other countries maintain embargoes until domestic supplies are low or exhausted, then imports are allowed until the start of the next domestic season. The extent of such controls, then, is the major limiting factor on U.S. apple and pear exports.

Opening dates under this system, of course, are, in most cases, tied to domestic supplies, and thus, the size of European crops is also significant. The United States has become a residual supplier of apples and pears to Europe. That is, the United States can look for expanded exports whenever European crops are low and vice versa. This means a sharply fluctuating market, but a slowly increasing base of fluctuations as import controls become more lenient.

Most European importing countries do not, of course, produce citrus, so they have been more willing to relax restrictions on citrus fruit than on deciduous, and citrus fruits can now move freely into these markets with minor

exceptions. Consumption of oranges in all European countries, except the United Kingdom, is up significantly and continues to rise, providing for increased marketings from all sources. However, the main potential for the future trade of the United States is in citrus products rather than fresh fruit. Trade in U.S. citrus juices and citrus oils is increasing to most areas and is expected to continue its gradual expansion. Fresh fruit markets depend to a great extent on the volume of competitive supplies and relative price levels which cause fluctuating export levels.

Canada is the largest market for fresh oranges, and Hong Kong is the second largest. Hong Kong is an excellent market for the small-sized oranges grown in California. During the decade, fresh orange exports declined, but there was an offsetting increase in the exports of orange juice. About three-fourths of the lemon exports go to European countries.

Without exception, the United States has been able to register gains in marketing in a country whenever that country has relaxed import restrictions. The United States maintains its best markets in the countries which have relaxed restrictions the most--for deciduous fruits, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and The Netherlands; for citrus fruits, the Benelux Union, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

In the deciduous field, the leading export commodities are apples, pears, and grapes. Apples and pears find their best market in Europe, principally the U.K. The great majority of the grapes exported go to Canada and Latin America, with a small but steadily increasing amount to the United Kingdom. For the short term outlook, European apple and pear production prospects for the 1961-62 season were sharply reduced in the spring, when adverse weather conditions interfered with pollination and fruit set. The first official estimates of production are now available, and later weather conditions have further aggravated losses in important importing countries. On the other hand, exporting countries have recovered to a greater extent than was previously anticipated, but are still not sufficient to offset the losses elsewhere.

European apple production is now expected to total about 275 million bushels compared with the 1960 production of 382 million. Of the 275 million bushels expected in 1961, 151 million are predicted for the importing countries and 124 million in the exporting countries compared to 276 and 106 million, respectively in 1960.

Current estimates are for total European pear production of about 94 million bushels, with 51 million in the importing countries and 43 million in exporting countries. This total figure compares with 1960 production of 110 million bushels. In 1960, the importing countries produced 74 million bushels of pears, while 36 million were produced in the exporting countries.

These production estimates are based on early season evaluation and, of course, are subject to revision. However, the overall export outlook for U.S. apples and pears is much improved over last year and is not likely to be significantly changed by adjustments in production forecasts, which may yet occur in individual countries.

Export prospects for U. S. apples and pears are excellent for the 1961-62 season, and trade should register a significant increase over 1960-61.

In the 1961-62 season, U. S. lemon exports should be sustained, orange exports will probably decline--barring unexpected crop damage in the Mediterranean. Fresh grapefruit exports may increase slightly, but total volume will remain small. Little change is expected in grapefruit segments export volume, but foreign sales of citrus juices--single strength and concentrates--may increase moderately and partially regain markets lost in the past two seasons.

Exports of canned deciduous fruit and pineapple have risen considerably since 1950, despite severe restrictions against dollar canned fruits in most importing countries abroad. However, liberalization of restrictions in important importing countries has occurred in recent years.

Exports of dried fruits declined sharply between the beginning and end of the decade. This was due primarily to much smaller California raisin crops toward the end of the decade and hence smaller export availabilities. Dried prune exports rose considerably but then declined sharply in the last 2 years because of short crops caused by unfavorable weather.

Among the tree nuts, only almonds are of importance in export trade, and they experienced a striking expansion, being more than 7-fold as large in the last 3 years of the 1950-59 period as compared to the first 3. Western Europe and Japan have developed into important markets for California almonds. Import restrictions against U. S. almonds were virtually all lifted during this period.

### U. S. Imports

Imports of all fruits and preparations, except bananas and tree nuts, average less than one-half of our export volume of the same items. During the decade, imports of these items increased only 4 percent, while banana imports increased about one-fourth (table 2). Inclusive of bananas, imports of fruits are about double exports, in terms of volume.

In the canned fruit category, pineapple and mandarin oranges are important. Imports of mandarin oranges increased five-fold during this period. Among the tree nut imports, cashews are by far the most important, and their importation has continued to increase. Brazil nuts are the next most important imported tree nut. Imports of pickled olives are substantial; their volume has changed little over the decade. Fruit juice imports at the end of the decade were smaller than at the beginning.

Outlook for Foreign Trade in Fruit

Exports to Canada are expected to continue their gradual upward trend. However, it is more difficult to appraise the prospects in our next most important marketing area, western Europe, mainly because of uncertainty as to the form that the Common Market will take; also, a substantial increase in fruit production is taking place within the Common Market and in the Mediterranean and Southern Hemisphere areas which supply western Europe. It is expected that consumption of canned and frozen juices will expand substantially in the western Europe countries within the next decade.

The extent to which our exports will share in these expanded requirements will depend to a considerable extent upon (a) the final position that the Common Market will evolve with respect to tariffs and quantitative restrictions, (b) the number of other countries that join the original 6 members of the Common Market, and (c) the extent to which more favorable treatment is accorded outside associated or dependent areas.

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THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR,  
IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER.

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THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE RELEASED IN LATE JANUARY 1962

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Table 1.-- Total exports of fruits and preparations and nuts and preparations from the United States, average 1950-52 and 1957-59, annual 1950-59, year beginning July 1

Commodity	Average 1950-52; 1957-59	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.	Mill. lb.
<u>Fresh Fruit</u>											
Apples.....	121	180	180	164	59	69	94	102	85	249	113
Pears.....	36	71	89	34	37	35	40	50	83	50	80
Grapes.....	104	170	89	106	116	97	114	113	155	165	189
Oranges.....	626	513	485	653	742	823	640	834	753	503	536
Lemons.....	42	213	33	47	45	64	109	161	100	274	177
Grapefruit.....	127	161	120	136	124	151	146	174	168	159	157
Peaches.....	127	25	16	15	18	17	21	13	34	20	27
Other.....	26	55	25	28	26	32	31	50	47	56	53
Total.....	1,098	1,388	943	1,183	1,164	1,290	1,190	1,520	1,382	1,699	1,241
<u>Dried Fruit</u>											
Raisins.....	150	63	77	160	212	119	83	152	112	62	45
Prunes.....	76	87	62	94	73	85	77	74	122	63	76
Other.....	16	28	14	16	10	18	18	26	20	41	19
Total.....	212	173	153	270	304	222	178	252	254	225	127
<u>Canned Fruit</u>											
Peaches.....	21	126	20	21	22	15	34	63	109	119	92
Fruit cocktail.....	36	75	31	35	44	38	52	54	72	74	68
Other.....	56	146	49	70	89	109	117	144	169	142	126
Total.....	113	347	29	105	136	172	195	261	325	362	370
Other fruit and preparations.....	5	15	5	4	5	8	6	10	18	16	14
Total processed fruit.....	360	540	257	379	445	402	379	526	597	603	450
Total fruits and preparations <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,458	1,928	1,205	1,562	1,609	1,692	1,569	2,046	1,979	2,102	1,691
<u>Nuts</u>											
Almonds.....	2	10	---	1	3	7	9	5	15	10	2
Other nuts and preparations.....	10	18	11	9	11	12	20	13	12	19	20
Total.....	12	28	11	10	14	19	29	18	27	22	42
Total fruits & preparations and nuts											
% preparations <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,470	1,956	1,216	1,572	1,623	1,711	1,598	2,064	2,006	2,121	2,033
Milk. gal.	24	35	23	23	25	27	28	34	33	40	32
Milk. gal.	28	31	21	20	22	24	25	34	33	40	32
Milk. gal.	31	33	23	23	25	27	28	34	33	40	32
Milk. gal.	32	34	24	24	26	28	29	35	34	41	33
Milk. gal.	33	35	25	25	27	29	30	36	35	42	34
Milk. gal.	34	36	26	26	28	30	31	37	36	43	35
Milk. gal.	35	37	27	27	29	31	32	38	37	44	36
Milk. gal.	36	38	28	28	30	32	33	39	38	45	37
Milk. gal.	37	39	29	29	31	33	34	40	39	46	38
Milk. gal.	38	40	30	30	32	34	35	41	40	47	39
Milk. gal.	39	41	31	31	33	35	36	42	41	48	40
Milk. gal.	40	42	32	32	34	36	37	43	42	49	41
Milk. gal.	41	43	33	33	35	37	38	44	43	50	42
Milk. gal.	42	44	34	34	36	38	39	45	44	51	43
Milk. gal.	43	45	35	35	37	39	40	46	45	52	44
Milk. gal.	44	46	36	36	38	40	41	47	46	53	45
Milk. gal.	45	47	37	37	39	41	42	48	47	54	46
Milk. gal.	46	48	38	38	40	42	43	49	48	55	47
Milk. gal.	47	49	39	39	41	43	44	50	49	56	48
Milk. gal.	48	50	40	40	42	44	45	51	50	57	49
Milk. gal.	49	51	41	41	43	45	46	52	51	58	50
Milk. gal.	50	52	42	42	44	46	47	53	52	59	51
Milk. gal.	51	53	43	43	45	47	48	54	53	60	52
Milk. gal.	52	54	44	44	46	48	49	55	54	61	53
Milk. gal.	53	55	45	45	47	49	50	56	55	62	54
Milk. gal.	54	56	46	46	48	50	51	57	56	63	55
Milk. gal.	55	57	47	47	49	51	52	58	57	64	56
Milk. gal.	56	58	48	48	50	52	53	59	58	65	57
Milk. gal.	57	59	49	49	51	53	54	60	59	66	58
Milk. gal.	58	60	50	50	52	54	55	61	60	67	59
Milk. gal.	59	61	51	51	53	55	56	62	61	68	60
Milk. gal.	60	62	52	52	54	56	57	63	62	69	61
Milk. gal.	61	63	53	53	55	57	58	64	63	70	62
Milk. gal.	62	64	54	54	56	58	59	65	64	71	63
Milk. gal.	63	65	55	55	57	59	60	66	65	72	64
Milk. gal.	64	66	56	56	58	60	61	67	66	73	65
Milk. gal.	65	67	57	57	59	61	62	68	67	74	66
Milk. gal.	66	68	58	58	60	62	63	69	68	75	67
Milk. gal.	67	69	59	59	61	63	64	70	69	76	68
Milk. gal.	68	70	60	60	62	64	65	71	70	77	69
Milk. gal.	69	71	61	61	63	65	66	72	71	78	70
Milk. gal.	70	72	62	62	64	66	67	73	72	79	71
Milk. gal.	71	73	63	63	65	67	68	74	73	80	72
Milk. gal.	72	74	64	64	66	68	69	75	74	81	73
Milk. gal.	73	75	65	65	67	69	70	76	75	82	74
Milk. gal.	74	76	66	66	68	70	71	77	76	83	75
Milk. gal.	75	77	67	67	69	71	72	78	77	84	76
Milk. gal.	76	78	68	68	70	72	73	79	78	85	77
Milk. gal.	77	79	69	69	71	73	74	80	79	86	78
Milk. gal.	78	80	70	70	72	74	75	81	80	87	79
Milk. gal.	79	81	71	71	73	75	76	82	81	88	80
Milk. gal.	80	82	72	72	74	76	77	83	82	89	81
Milk. gal.	81	83	73	73	75	77	78	84	83	90	82
Milk. gal.	82	84	74	74	76	78	79	85	84	91	83
Milk. gal.	83	85	75	75	77	79	80	86	85	92	84
Milk. gal.	84	86	76	76	78	80	81	87	86	93	85
Milk. gal.	85	87	77	77	79	81	82	88	87	94	86
Milk. gal.	86	88	78	78	80	82	83	89	88	95	87
Milk. gal.	87	89	79	79	81	83	84	90	89	96	88
Milk. gal.	88	90	80	80	82	84	85	91	90	97	89
Milk. gal.	89	91	81	81	83	85	86	92	91	98	90
Milk. gal.	90	92	82	82	84	86	87	93	92	99	91
Milk. gal.	91	93	83	83	85	87	88	94	93	100	92
Milk. gal.	92	94	84	84	86	88	89	95	94	101	93
Milk. gal.	93	95	85	85	87	89	90	96	95	102	94
Milk. gal.	94	96	86	86	88	90	91	97	96	103	95
Milk. gal.	95	97	87	87	89	91	92	98	97	104	96
Milk. gal.	96	98	88	88	90	92	93	99	98	105	97
Milk. gal.	97	99	89	89	91	93	94	100	99	106	98
Milk. gal.	98	100	90	90	92	94	95	101	100	107	99
Milk. gal.	99	101	91	91	93	95	96	102	101	108	100
Milk. gal.	100	102	92	92	94	96	97	103	102	109	101
Milk. gal.	101	103	93	93	95	97	98	104	103	110	102
Milk. gal.	102	104	94	94	96	98	99	105	104	111	103
Milk. gal.	103	105	95	95	97	99	100	106	105	112	104
Milk. gal.	104	106	96	96	98	100	101	107	106	113	105
Milk. gal.	105	107	97	97	99	101	102	108	107	114	106
Milk. gal.	106	108	98	98	100	102	103	109	108	115	107
Milk. gal.	107	109	99	99	101	103	104	110	109	116	108
Milk. gal.	108	110	100	100	102	104	105	111	110	117	109
Milk. gal.	109	111	101	101	103	105	106	112	111	118	110
Milk. gal.	110	112	102	102	104	106	107	113	112	119	111
Milk. gal.	111	113	103	103	105	107	108	114	113	120	112
Milk. gal.	112	114	104	104	106	108	109	115	114	121	113
Milk. gal.	113	115	105	105	107	109	110	116	115	122	114
Milk. gal.	114	116	106	106	108	110	111	117	116	123	115
Milk. gal.	115	117	107	107	109	111	112	118	117	124	116
Milk. gal.	116	118	108	108	110	112	113	119	118	125	117
Milk. gal.	117	119	109	109	111	113	114	120	119	126	118
Milk. gal.	118	120	110	110	112	114	115	121	120	127	119
Milk. gal.	119	121	111	111	113	115	116	122	121	128	120
Milk. gal.	120	122	112	112	114</td						

Table 2.—Total imports of fruits and preparations and nuts and preparations into the United States, average 1950-52 and 1957-59,  
annual 1950-59, year beginning July 1

Commodity	Average 1950-52 1957-59	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>Fresh Fruit</u>											
Oranges.....	11	41	5	9	20	—	6	3	5	59	28
Pineapples.....	70	77	76	65	84	79	83	82	77	71	115
Other.....	180	123	186	158	195	171	183	116	114	140	115
Total.....	261	241	267	232	283	236	251	265	264	232	214
<u>Dried Fruit</u>											
Dates.....	43	39	50	42	38	40	45	41	44	48	36
Figs.....	9	18	10	10	6	13	13	17	16	12	22
Other.....	2	9	3	1	1	3	3	4	6	6	11
Total.....	54	66	63	53	45	56	61	62	67	66	63
<u>Canned Fruit</u>											
Pineapple.....	98	96	101	81	112	78	69	86	94	87	84
Mandarin oranges.....	4	24	4	1	7	7	9	10	16	14	117
Olives.....	119	120	117	100	142	110	114	124	94	109	35
Other fruits and preparations.....	28	41	27	26	31	52	40	32	40	37	130
Total.....	249	281	249	208	292	247	232	252	244	247	47
<u>Total fruits and preparations</u>											
Nuts											
Cashews.....	47	66	55	41	45	48	67	64	49	70	62
Other nuts.....	70	73	71	70	70	68	59	77	65	65	65
Total.....	117	139	126	111	115	116	126	140	114	135	137
<u>Bananas</u>											
	2,863	3,620	2,879	2,782	2,928	3,404	3,229	3,188	3,381	3,434	3,563
Fruit Juices.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.	Mill.gal.
	8	7	9	3	11	12	7	13	11	6	8

Data from Bureau of the Census. Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 3 .--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1950-59, annual 1959, 1960 and indicated 1961; condition on October 1, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
<u>Oranges:</u>							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: 2/							
California	14,370	13,500	9,000	8,000	71	57	49
Florida, all	47,970	49,000	51,000	54,000			
Temple	2,310	3,900	4,000	5,000	--	67	73
Other	45,660	45,100	47,000	49,000	--	67	66
Texas	1,142	1,500	2,000	1,900	59	80	77
Arizona	472	560	440	550	73	70	82
Louisiana	167	260	275	315	59	78	91
Total	64,122	64,820	62,715	64,765	--	--	--
Valencia:							
California	22,624	17,300	16,000	---	74	75	67
Florida	36,210	42,500	35,700	45,000	70	67	74
Texas	518	1,200	1,500	1,800	56	76	78
Arizona	641	940	720	850	75	73	81
Total	59,992	61,940	53,920	---	--	--	--
All oranges:							
California	36,994	30,800	25,000	---	73	51	60
Florida	84,180	91,500	86,700	99,000	71	67	70
Texas	1,660	2,700	3,500	3,700	59	78	95
Arizona	1,113	1,500	1,100	1,400	74	71	82
Louisiana	167	260	275	315	59	78	91
Total all oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	---	71	63	68
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,320	2,800	4,900	3,800	64	67	58
Total oranges and tangerines	128,434	129,560	121,535	---	--	--	--
<u>Grapefruit:</u>							
Florida, all	35,100	30,500	31,000	35,000	65	52	65
Seedless	19,250	20,100	19,200	22,000	67	52	69
Other	15,850	10,400	12,400	13,000	63	53	59
Texas	2,970	5,200	6,800	6,500	51	82	63
Arizona	2,585	3,220	2,260	2,400	76	76	78
California, all	2,482	2,700	2,640	---	76	51	73
Desert Valleys	936	1,400	1,240	1,300	80	75	80
Other areas	1,546	1,300	1,400	---	74	71	69
Total grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	---	64	55	66
Lemons:							
California	14,917	17,100	13,600	---	75	62	75
Arizona 3/	4/ 735	1,130	540	1,400	66	57	81
Total lemons	15,064	18,230	14,140	---	75	62	75
Limes:							
Florida	328	320	310	330	73	41	85
Tangelos:							
Florida	329	550	500	800	--	52	72

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested -- or harvested but not utilized -- on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows -- Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lb.; other California areas, 68 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 79 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. 2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production not estimated prior to 1958. 4/ Short-time average.

Table 4.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October 1960 and 1961

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	<u>Dol.</u>									
New York:										
Season average										
through July	3.99	3.80	2.83	3.28	2.70	2.18	2.29	2.19	3.38	3.73
August	3.96	4.14	3.86	---	2.77	2.94	---	2.85	3.98	3.29
September	4.33	4.05	---	---	3.96	3.19	---	---	3.92	3.69
Season average										
through September	4.07	3.94	2.84	3.28	3.02	3.00	2.29	2.19	3.50	3.67
Week ended										
October 6	4.85	3.61	---	---	5.18	---	---	---	3.22	2.71
13	5.09	3.65	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.55	2.84
Chicago:										
Season average										
through July	3.98	3.75	2.62	2.95	2.21	2.69	2.32	2.28	3.55	3.80
August	3.85	3.92	---	---	2.84	2.79	---	---	4.19	3.35
September	4.56	3.92	---	---	3.02	2.73	---	---	4.57	3.57
Season average										
through September	4.07	3.82	2.62	2.95	2.63	2.76	2.32	2.28	3.74	3.72
Week ended										
October 6	4.75	3.86	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.15	3.02
13	4.75	3.61	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.44	2.87

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 5.--Pears, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1960 and 1961

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
New York:						
Season average						
through July	6.01	6.23	---	---	---	---
August	5.96	6.47	---	---	---	---
September	6.14	5.91	5.51	5.07	5.23	5.32
Season average						
through September	6.05	6.19	5.51	5.07	5.23	5.32
Week ended						
October 6	6.43	5.67	4.82	5.04	5.96	5.10
13	7.38	5.38	5.54	5.39	5.75	4.68
Chicago:						
Season average						
through July	5.85	6.51	---	---	---	---
August	5.95	6.03	---	---	---	---
September	5.97	5.86	4.52	---	---	---
Season average						
through September	5.94	6.07	4.52	---	---	---
Week ended						
October 6	6.73	5.32	---	5.70	---	---
13	7.42	5.76	5.03	4.93	---	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 6 .--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1950-59,  
annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State and area	Average	1960	Indicated	State	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	and area	1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
Maine	1,213	1,420	1,950	Minnesota	261	280	350
New Hampshire	1,215	1,050	1,400	Iowa	193	160	370
Vermont	908	1,030	900	Missouri	922	1,250	1,450
Massachusetts	2,557	2,250	2,950	Nebraska	52	65	3/
Rhode Island	173	120	180	Kansas	220	210	240
Connecticut	1,323	1,050	1,450				
New York	17,525	17,500	23,000	N. Central	20,255	22,435	25,610
New Jersey	2,866	2,500	3,200				
Pennsylvania	6,955	7,000	9,800	Kentucky	306	460	355
	34,735	33,920	44,830	Tennessee	298	430	300
N. Atlantic				Arkansas	272	300	180
Delaware	315	250	300	S. Central	876	1,190	835
Maryland	1,268	1,300	1,500				
Virginia	9,743	10,200	10,200	Total Central	2/21,132	23,625	26,445
West Virginia	4,744	4,700	5,700				
North Carolina	1,490	2,500	2,200	Montana	70	20	40
				Idaho	1,412	500	1,150
S. Atlantic	17,560	18,950	19,900	Colorado	1,154	800	1,360
				New Mexico	553	280	370
Total Eastern	2/52,294	52,870	64,730	Utah	392	230	200
				Washington	24,100	4/19,500	19,100
Ohio	3,188	3,700	3,300	Oregon	2,260	1,800	1,630
Indiana	1,461	1,900	1,350	California	8,481	8,890	10,200
Illinois	2,403	2,100	2,250	Western	2/38,421	32,020	34,050
Michigan	10,260	11,300	14,500				
Wisconsin	1,295	1,470	1,800	35 States	2/111,848	108,515	125,225

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Area total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 7 .--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1950-59,  
annual 1959 and 1960 and preliminary 1961

State	Average	1959	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59			1961
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	559,400	540,000	805,000	510,000
New Jersey	90,600	94,000	86,000	105,000
Wisconsin	297,300	461,000	379,000	435,000
Washington	61,450	105,000	42,700	126,000
Oregon	31,160	51,700	28,000	48,000
5 States	1,039,910	1,251,700	1,340,700	1,224,000

Table 8.--Apples, Western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, New York and Chicago, August-October 1960 and 1961

Market, month, and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
New York:						
Season average through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	6.33	5.94	---	3.73	6.16	6.27
Season average through September	6.33	5.94	---	3.73	6.16	6.27
Week ended						
October 6	6.75	6.41	---	---	6.17	5.88
13	6.09	5.87	---	---	5.92	5.60
Chicago:						
Season average through July	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.68	6.32	5.40	4.52	5.88	6.15
Season average through September	5.68	6.32	5.40	4.52	5.88	6.15
Week ended						
October 6	5.76	6.23	---	4.11	6.16	5.90
13	5.65	5.48	---	3.69	5.68	5.32

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 9.--Apples, Eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September - October 1960 and 1961 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern				Midwestern			
	McIntosh		Red Delicious		Delicious 2/		Wealthy 3/	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Week ended								
September 1	3.25	4.00	---	---	---	---	2.25	2.50
8	2.63	---	5.00	---	4.75	5.50	2.35	2.60
15	2.25	5.00	---	---	4.25	5.00	---	2.35
22	2.38	2.75	3.50	3.25	4.25	4.75	2.75	---
30	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.75	3.90	2.65	---
October 6	2.25	2.25	4.00	3.50	3.75	---	---	---
13	2.37	2.00	3.50	3.50	---	---	---	---

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

2/ Illinois Delicious.

3/ Michigan 2 1/4 inches minimum size in 1960, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches minimum size in 1961.

Table 10.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

Division	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Division	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>		<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>
New England	251	352	238				
Middle Atlantic	5,563	6,380	4,775	Pacific	35,558	2/40,360	42,967
E. N. Central	5,120	5,520	5,835				
W. N. Central	541	585	635				
S. Atlantic	10,033	2/14,870	16,205	Total U. S.	4/63,130	74,315	77,662
E. S. Central	1,274	2,020	2,212				
W. S. Central	2,232	3,028	2,395	California			
Mountain	2,547	1,200	3/ 2,400	Clingstone 5/	22,368	2/25,502	27,711
				Freestone	11,330	12,418	13,126

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042.

3/ Estimates for New Mexico discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Includes Florida prior to 1955.

5/ Mainly for canning.

Table 11.--Pears: Production by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

Division	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961 2/	Pacific Coast	Average 1950-59	1960	Indi- cated 1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000				
	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>	<u>bu.</u>				
New England	53	35	60	Washington			
				Bartlett	88,775	2/47,500	75,000
Mid-Atlantic	695	635	840	Other	36,688	30,750	32,500
E. N. Central	1,236	1,352	3/1,600	Total	125,462	5/78,250	107,500
				Oregon			
W. N. Central	81	45	2/	Bartlett	54,075	5/45,750	55,000
				Other	78,050	61,750	62,500
S. Atlantic	301	192	2/				
				Total	132,125	5/107,500	117,500
E. S. Central	297	240	2/	California	326,800	331,000	320,000
				Bartlett	41,400	32,000	34,000
W. S. Central	290	286	4/ 140	Other			
Mountain	511	5/280	430	Total	368,200	363,000	354,000
Pacific	25,646	5/ 22,556	23,751	Total Bartlett	469,650	424,250	450,000
Total	6/29,220	25,621	26,821	Total Other	156,138	124,500	129,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Estimates discontinued with 1961 crop season for the following States: Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. 3/ Michigan only. 4/ Texas only. 5/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons). 6/ Average includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina, and Florida for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season.

Table 12.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State	Average	1960	Indicated	State and	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1961	1961	variety	1950-59	1960	1961
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
New York	83,250	122,000	125,000	Arkansas	6,980	7,800	4,500
New Jersey	1,210	950	1,000	Arizona	4,770	8,070	8,980
Pennsylvania	24,140	33,500	35,000	Washington	39,610	38,400	51,000
Ohio	15,030	15,200	15,000	Oregon	895	650	2/
Indiana	920	700	2/	California			
Illinois	1,275	450	2/	grapes:			
Michigan	42,700	65,000	30,000	Wine	580,500	511,000	500,000
Iowa	1,540	600	600	Table	561,000	560,000	500,000
Missouri	3,580	4,100	4,000	Raisin	1,563,900	1,623,000	1,950,000
Kansas	670	400	2/	Dried 3/	209,300	194,000	---
Virginia	631	270	2/	Not dried	726,700	847,000	---
North Carolina	1,570	950	950				
South Carolina	1,340	2,400	3,000	California, all	2,705,400	2,694,000	2,950,000
Georgia	1,365	1,200	1,200				
				United States	4/2,937,176	2,996,640	3,230,230

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season. 3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 4/ Average includes West Virginia for which estimates were discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

Table 13.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, August-October 1960 and 1961

Market and week ended	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Season average										
through Aug. 11:	4.82	6.00	3.95	4.23	5.07	6.63	---	---	---	---
18:	3.04	4.48	3.73	4.21	5.85	5.18	---	---	---	---
25:	3.30	3.74	4.20	4.08	5.06	3.87	---	---	---	---
Sept. 1:	3.62	3.49	4.67	3.97	4.75	3.77	---	---	---	---
8:	3.75	4.41	3.92	3.79	4.45	4.70	---	---	4.09	3.25
15:	3.52	4.41	2.82	3.25	3.84	4.52	---	2.65	3.68	3.60
22:	3.20	4.29	2.52	---	4.14	4.51	2.55	---	3.24	4.02
29:	3.41	3.66	2.35	---	4.28	3.60	2.11	---	3.27	2.96
Season average										
through Sept. 6:	4.08	4.84	3.65	4.10	4.59	4.58	2.29	2.65	3.39	3.26
Chicago										
Season average										
through Aug. 11:	4.49	5.11	3.64	4.02	4.74	6.17	---	---	---	---
18:	2.99	4.29	3.82	4.54	5.68	4.72	---	---	---	---
25:	3.21	3.53	3.98	4.67	5.56	4.18	---	---	---	---
Sept. 1:	3.39	3.24	4.32	4.10	4.32	5.02	---	---	---	---
8:	3.65	4.21	3.63	2.91	3.60	4.32	---	---	3.40	3.15
15:	3.72	4.28	2.79	2.85	3.88	4.53	2.90	---	3.09	3.85
22:	3.02	4.16	---	---	3.64	4.20	2.55	---	2.68	3.35
29:	3.08	3.62	---	---	3.24	3.89	2.16	2.71	2.42	2.59
Season average										
through Sept. 6:	3.87	4.44	3.83	4.05	4.23	4.55	2.38	2.71	2.91	3.03
Oct. 6:	3.20	3.94	---	---	3.33	4.24	1.77	2.67	3.05	1.95

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 14.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and preliminary 1961, also utilization of prunes average 1950-59, annual 1960 and preliminary 1961

Crop and State	Plums and prunes production 1/			State	Prune, utilization 1/		
	Average	1960	Indicated		Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59	1961			1950-59	1961	1961 4/
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:							
Michigan	6,360	7,000	7,500	Idaho	19,850	10,600	---
California	80,300	2/82,000	84,000	Washington	12,306	10,100	---
United States	86,660	89,000	91,500	Oregon	10,745	4,000	---
				Used Fresh 5/			
				Canned 7/ 8/			
Prunes:				Idaho	---	---	---
Idaho	20,240	10,600	19,000	Washington	4,749	1,705	---
Washington	17,510	2/10,100	18,500	Oregon	18,425	1,500	---
Oregon	42,740	4,000	28,000	Frozen 7/			
				Washington	---	---	---
				Oregon	1,495	150	---
				Dried 7/ 9/			
California	151,000	139,000	138,000	California	150,050	138,900	---
				Oregon	3,255	700	---
				Fresh basis			
United States	457,990	372,200	410,500				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California, 1960 -- 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 225. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Oregon it ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 4/ See Crop Report, November 1961. 5/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 6/ Includes some prunes canned. 7/ Excludes quantities used in farm household. 8/ Includes some prunes frozen and otherwise processed. 9/ Dried basis.

Table 15.--Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59	1961		1950-59	1960	1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California						
Dried	2/24,710	2/16,800	---)	81	78	81
Not dried	11,260	8,500	---)			
Olives						
California	47,900	66,000	---)	56	73	56

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis.

Table 16.--Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

Group and State	Average	1961	Indi-	Group and State	Average	1961	Indi-
	1951-60		cated		1951-60		cated
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring			
Florida	3,170	1,800	2,400	(continued)			
Early spring				California	13,120	11,700	10,500
Alabama	1,060	900	900	Group total	48,840	38,300	38,100
Louisiana	8,280	6,800	8,000	Late spring			
Texas	570	900	850	Maine	520	450	450
Group total	9,910	8,600	9,750	Massachusetts	610	450	400
				Connecticut	540	600	600
Mid-spring				New York	4,080	3,800	3,700
Illinois	2,030	2,000	2,100	New Jersey	2,760	3,400	3,600
Missouri	2,960	2,400	2,200	Pennsylvania	1,620	1,700	1,800
Kansas	500	500	550	Ohio	1,680	1,600	1,600
Delaware	140	---	---	Indiana	1,380	1,200	1,300
Maryland	1,230	900	950	Michigan	10,050	9,300	10,000
Virginia	3,070	2,500	2,500	Wisconsin	1,350	1,100	1,100
North Carolina	1,580	1,300	1,500	Iowa	200	---	---
South Carolina	140	---	---	Utah	460	380	350
Kentucky	3,850	1,600	1,700	Washington	7,470	6,800	6,700
Tennessee	9,420	7,000	7,000	Oregon	15,890	14,100	15,500
Arkansas	9,150	7,200	7,600	Group total	47,610	44,880	47,100
Oklahoma	1,640	1,200	1,500				
				All States	110,520	93,580	97,350

1/ Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.

2/ 1962 acreage prospective.

Table 17.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

Crop and State	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	43,560	53,000	70,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,952	8,950	10,630
Walnuts, California and Oregon	72,730	72,800	75,800
Pecans (11 States)			
Improved varieties 2/	37,044	40,110	60,400
Wild or seedling varieties	39,117	53,640	54,100
Total pecans	76,161	93,750	114,500
Total nuts	197,403	228,500	270,930

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions

2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 18.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
			Canners		Distributors			
	1960	1961 1/	June 1 1960	June 1 1961	June 1 1960	June 1 1961		
						July 1 1961		
Canned fruits:								
Apples	3,060	n.a.	1,691	1,267	391	433	405	
Applesauce	11,757	n.a.	3,895	4,404	1,248	1,278	1,273	
Apricots	6,144	4,797	626	1,810	540	605	n.a.	
Cherries, R. S. P.	1,603	2,357	402	103	395	278	247	
Cherries, sweet	629	1,110	125	79	192	156	n.a.	
Citrus segments	3,230	n.a.	1,673	1,762	2/ 379	2/ 390	2/ 383	
Cranberries	2,226	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Mixed fruits 3/	13,980	14,723	2,581	3,534	1,841	1,557	n.a.	
Peaches:								
Total ex. spiced	30,036	n.a.	4,667	5,703	3,043	2,946	n.a.	
California only:								
Clingstone	21,587	22,817	2,650	3,443	---	---	---	
Freestone	4,876	5,028	1,617	1,558	---	---	---	
Pears	8,506	n.a.	2,303	2,568	1,357	1,135	n.a.	
Pineapple	4/15,014	n.a.	4/3,663	4/4,993	1,899	1,834	1,900	
Plums and prunes	414	n.a.	2/ 276	5/ 38	267	134	n.a.	
Canned juices:								
Apple	6,558	6,236	---	---	---	---	---	
Blended orange and grapefruit	4,547	n.a.	4,382	3,101	660	396	446	416
Grapefruit	11,327	n.a.	9,323	9,131	1,611	1,983	813	916
Orange	16,282	n.a.	15,128	10,798	1,143	1,023	1,058	969
Pineapple	4/13,443	4/14,393	---	---	---	---	1,114	1,221
Tangerine and tangerine blends	232	n.a.	232	553	33	192	---	---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grapefruit segments only.

3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.

4/ As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members.

5/ Total U. S. canned purple plums.

6/ Florida pack, 1959-60 and 1960-61 seasons.

7/ Florida only.

n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stocks and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Frozen fruit and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1959 and 1960 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1959	1960	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30
			average 1956-60	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	72,313	69,853	21,682	16,414	20,976
Apricots	7,510	15,258	9,258	13,234	15,895
Blackberries	15,770	26,970	22,481	23,368	26,518
Blueberries	16,393	25,230	25,829	32,203	33,322
Boysenberries	13,096	10,229	n.a.	9,398	13,963
Cherries	109,254	129,808	77,885	77,625	130,669
Grapes	13,237	14,899	7,467	6,615	5,719
Peaches	47,259	72,928	46,525	60,069	69,899
Plums and prunes	2,384	2,060	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	10,235	9,333	2/ (38,495	7,200	4,523
Raspberries, red	24,691	28,041	29,725	28,072	
Strawberries	248,227	217,477	218,146	203,531	195,193
Logan and other berries	3,243	3,513	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	265,899	252,517	295,262
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	126,099	160,497	157,372
Other fruit	33,964	34,119	59,953	42,669	50,860
Total	617,576	659,718	919,719	935,065	1,048,243
Citrus juices (season beginning November 1)			Pack		
			1958	1959	1960
			1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange					
Concentrated	83,599		81,101	4/84,298	
Unconcentrated	n.a.		---	---	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	4,952		1,639	4/3,841	
Unconcentrated	---		---	---	
Blend					
Concentrated	690		284	256	
Lemon					
Concentrated	2,216		n.a.	n.a.	
Unconcentrated	598		n.a.	n.a.	
Lemonade base	12,807		n.a.	n.a.	
Tangerine					
Concentrated	1,152		320	4/1,407	
Limeade	885		893	5/ 161	

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.

2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.

3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

4/ Florida pack, 1960-61 season.

5/ Florida pack through July 31, 1961.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners' Association, and survey by USDA.

Table 20.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1961, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
	average	1960	1961	1961
	1956-60	...	...	...
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples				
Total bushels	12,671	14,120	231	11,576
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,575	1,970	3,551	3,295
Bartlett, L.A. lugs	406	305	207	1,244
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,449	2,017	306	2,332
Other varieties, L.A. lugs	538	337	87	322
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	5,968	4,629	4,151	7,193
Grapes, pounds	53,754	60,101	23,459	41,110
Other fresh fruits, pounds	10,907	9,993	41,817	17,918

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